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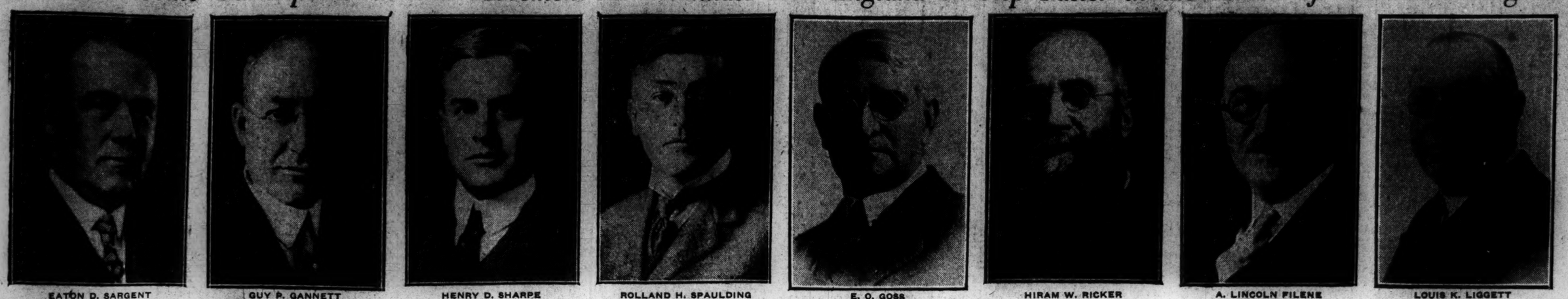
Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1926—VOL. XVIII, NO. 301

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

Here Are Some Participants in the Movement to Stimulate New England to Step Faster in the March of Industrial Progress



EATON D. SARGENT, Nashua, N. H. — GUY P. GANNETT, Portland, Me. — HENRY D. SHARPE, Providence, R. I. — ROLLAND H. SPAULDING, Rochester, N. H. — E. O. GOSS, Waterbury, Conn. — HIRAM W. RICKER, Poland Spring, Me. — A. LINCOLN FILENE, Boston, Mass. — LOUIS K. LIGGETT, Boston, Mass.

GREECE ERECTS 1100 NEW HOMES FOR REFUGEES

Homeless People Being Rapidly Settled in Newly Constructed Houses

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ATHENS (By Mail to London), Nov. 18—The work of settling the homeless refugees and the construction of new houses continues incessantly. An order for 1100 workmen's houses placed with German firms has just been delivered, and the erection of these is in operation. An entire quarter, consisting of 769 houses, which will be named New Philadelphia, in memory of the town in Asia Minor, is in course of construction by the Greek Government, and will be habitable within a few weeks.

To date the Settlement Commission has established 116,941 agricultural refugees in Macedonia and another 25,000 are on their way. The new peasantry is distributed throughout 1380 villages, of which 850 are entirely composed of refugees. Already 96,073 houses have been provided for them in Macedonia alone.

Much Other Work Accomplished

The commission has also built for these people 145 aqueducts, laid down 181,000 meters of pipes, dug 474 wells, built water reservoirs and irrigation works and big and small bridges, cut more than 30 kilometers of canals, raised banks and dikes against inundations, and accomplished many other useful works, particularly in the line of sanitation.

Macedonia and Thrace are the only two important parts of Greece where are centered aspirations for a national economic revival. They are looked upon as places destined to make for the grandeur of Greece, and it is believed that no one could better develop the resources of the country than the refugee.

The crop returns this year were good, but this was owing partly to the fact of the cultivator giving up his old ways and obsolete implements of cultivation and replacing them with modern methods and machinery. The progress attained in the establishment of the refugees since the commission came into existence is worthy of full appreciation, but this does not mean that the task is completed.

The settlement of 1,500,000 human beings in new environment and ways requires a long time and a large sum of money.

Flocking to Cities

Owing to the lack of the necessary funds, large masses of the urban population is neglected. Some 60,000 urban refugees have been transferred to Macedonia and assisted to settle in business and trades, but the needs are enormous, and many thousands have not yet been reached.

The tendency of the people is to crowd in populous centers, such as Athens, Piræus, Saloniki and Kavalla, thus adding to the difficulties of unemployment.

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Masons Are Helping by Barring Lotteries

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Nov. 18

A RECENTLY adopted rule forbidding Masons in Illinois to patronize or encourage in any way lotteries and raffles has had beneficent influence on other groups associated here with Masonry and on members in other states, it was reported here by David B. King, Grand Master of Masons of Illinois.

Mr. King presided here at a conference of Grand Masters of more than a score of state organizations. It was decided to continue annual meetings of the State Grand Masters, and the next one will be held in Washington, D. C. The conference was held to analyze various state situations with beneseek to develop a trend to uniform Masonic rules and laws.

SYNTHETIC OIL AS MOTOR FUEL CALLED LIKELY

Great Possibilities of Artificial Fertilizer Also Pointed Out at Coal Parley

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 18 (Special)—A smokeless world—a world that is fed by foods grown by means of artificial fertilization—was envisaged by Louis C. Jones, of the Nitrogen Engineering Corporation, New York City, before the International conference on bituminous coal now being held at the Carnegie Institute of Technology here.

Mr. Jones declared that there was no possibility of a world food shortage so long as artificial fertilizers were available in unlimited quantities, a condition which he said existed today. Indeed, Mr. Jones asserted that "the average man is not going to starve, and when we want we shall make food from coal or wood."

Mr. Jones revived technically the relation of coal to fertilizer and the steady increase of world population. He declared that when the crisis of saturation comes, if it does come, from increased population, it will be possible to use much land now untilled, to save much food now wasted, to use millions of square miles of additional grazing lands, to irrigate more.

"We may stop using arable land for production of wine and liquors," he continued; we can replace all horses, mules, and dogs with tractors. We may, with new strains of grain, grow two crops a year instead of one. We can fill the sub-arctic, with reindeer, and we can practically double the yield per acre by application of fertilizers. Fertilizers are used today not because we need more food or more cotton, but because it is the economic thing to do, to save labor, to produce crops cheaper.

A Right to Be Optimistic

"We have a right to be optimistic regarding the unprecedented possibility for the use of artificial fertilizers supplied to the farmers at prices constantly lower. With artificial fertilizers available in practically

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 5)



Newspaper Mergers

and amalgamations are no longer looked upon with equanimity in England. Some of the reasons will be set forth

in

Tomorrow's MONITOR

News Page

7000 Youths in Mass Meeting Deny Flask-Carrying Charge

Statement by Ontario Premier is Roundly Repudiated at Toronto Gathering

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 17 (Special)—Over 7000 young people of Toronto flocked to Massey Hall, where a meeting was held by them in the interests of temperance under the auspices of the newly-formed Young People's and Students' Committee. Overflow meetings had to be held in near-by churches. Colleges, churches of various denominations, Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s were all represented.

The speakers considered the Ontario Temperance Act the best legislation devised for the control of the liquor traffic in Ontario, and sent a rousing challenge throughout the Province for the young people to use their influence to hold and consolidate the temperance gains that have been made in recent years. A resolution was passed repudiating the statements made by the Provincial Premier, George H. Ferguson, and some of his followers, which reads, in part:

Repudiate Liquor Propaganda

"That we repudiate the propaganda carried on by those interests in the return of the freer sale of liquor which has represented the young people of this province in most unfortunate terms and has found expression in a statement recently made by the Premier and Minister of Education of this province at Orono as follows: 'Twenty-five years ago a girl would hardly speak to a young fellow who tried to carry a flask, but now they will hardly speak to him unless he does,' which statement the Prime Minister declared to have been made 'Not in any spirit of levity.'

"That we declare ourselves to be wholeheartedly behind only such legislation as looks toward the prevention of the manufacture, importation and sale of spirituous liquors for beverages purposes."

Harry S. Dodgson, University College, Toronto, gave an outline of the origin of the Young People's movement, the slogan of which is "Youth refuses to retreat." One of its main objects is to refute baseless insinuations being cast on youth all over Ontario.

Retreat from Prohibition

In an interesting address, W. Ken Stubbins, Trinity College, Toronto, declared Government control was a retreat from prohibition. If, as claimed, the Ontario Government could not enforce the Ontario Temperance Act, how could they enforce Government control, which would be more complicated? he asked. He thought that the placing of Government liquor stores on street corners was a peculiar remedy for the so-called "wild young people of Ontario.

"If we fight this fight and lose we have lost 50 years in this bitter struggle," stated Miss Beth Hiltz, Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Toronto. "We do not want liquor—not because we are afraid but because we have known the privilege of growing up to youth without it. Our parents have protected us with the Ontario Temperance Act, is it not fair that we should protect those coming after us by retaining and strengthening the Ontario Temperance Act."

"Youth Refuses to Retire"

Miss Evelyn Carkner in an address on "Young People and Government Control," quoted statistics to prove how drunkenness had increased in provinces where the system was in vogue.

"Youth Refuses to Retire," was the title of an address delivered by Charles A. Krug of Knox College. He thought that bootlegging would flourish more under government control than it did today under the Ontario Temperance Act and marvelled at the great good accomplished by that act in such a short time. "The increased incentive to drink under government control imperils the character of our youth. We will not follow a leader who sounds a retreat. Youth refuses to retire. We will cling to our ideals."

CHAMBER GETS TRAFFIC VIEWS

Chicago Speaker Indorses Plan of Special Committees in Every Large City

Traffic was discussed from four viewpoints today at the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, by Elmer T. Stevens, chairman of the committee on street traffic of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and recognized as an authority on street traffic problems.

The four-fold problem, he said, includes what traffic congestion is; why it is; increasing street capacity and increasing the use of streets. Street traffic must be considered, he pointed out, in looking at the future of any city and the business men in particular should look ahead with vision and anticipate and direct plans to take care of a growing increase of street traffic.

In discussing why all cities face traffic problems, Mr. Stevens made a comparison of the flexibility of land area versus the inflexibility of street capacity. Land area is flexible chiefly in increasing the height of business blocks, he pointed out, while the street capacity is a more inflexible unit.

Establishment of committees in all cities, to study traffic, as recommended by the Hoover conference, was urged by Mr. Stevens. He said that Chicago had been requested to establish such a committee by city officials in order to recommend a simplified and uniform ordinance for traffic control.

Andrew J. Peters, president of the chamber, presided at today's luncheon. At the head table were several whose direct relation to traffic work has made them well known locally. Among them were: Lewis McBrayne of the Massachusetts Safety Council; Fitz Henry Smith, Jr., chairman of the chamber's committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs; Edward Dana of the Boston Elevated Railway; Henry I. Harriman of the metropolitan planning division; Herbert A. Wilson, Boston Police Commissioner; Thomas F. Goode of the police department, in charge of traffic; Arthur N. Maddison of the Boston Real Estate Exchange; George B. Johnson, president of the retail trade board of the chamber; W. Stanley Parker of the city planning board; Thomas H. Hurley, chairman, and Charles T. Harding and John J. O'Calaghan of the Board of Street Commissioners of Boston.

CARPET WORKERS' STRIKE

CLINTON, Mass., Nov. 18 (AP)—Seventy women employed as setters at the Bigelow Hartford Carpet Company went out on strike here yesterday afternoon when their representative and factory officials failed to reach a satisfactory decision in regard to wages.

Admiral Saves Hawk Blown Through Window

NEWPORT, R. I.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., retired, has proved himself a friend of birds. While he was sitting in his home on Catherine Street, a hawk as large as a hen came crashing through a window. The bird evidently had been blown out of its course by a gale. The hawk lay stunned on the floor. The Admiral put it on the windowsill, and a few minutes later it flew away.

MUSCLE SHOALS AND DRY LAWS BEFORE GRANGE

National Meeting at Portland Enters Upon Its Last Session

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 18 (AP)—The National Grange entered the final sessions of its sixtieth annual meeting today with action on resolutions dealing with prohibition enforcement and the operation of Muscle Shoals pending as the most important part of its unfinished work. One of the resolutions presented yesterday made a demand for a thorough investigation of charges that liquor was sold openly on American ships outside the 12-mile limit.

Other resolutions dealt also with prohibition enforcement problems. One submitted by C. Palmer Chapman of Rhode Island reaffirmed the organization's policy favoring rigid enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, while another presented by George R. Harrison of California called for compulsory penitentiary sentences for drunken automobile drivers.

During Closed Session

The resolution directing an investigation of reported violation of the dry law by American ships followed a statement by an unnamed member of the Grange during a closed session of the convention that he had seen liquor sold on a vessel flying the flag of the United States while making a trip from New York to the Pacific coast.

The bar was opened after the ship passed the 12-mile limit out of New York, closed while negotiating the Panama Canal, but opened again in the Pacific, and continued to do business until approaching the Californian coast, he declared.

William S. Hill, a member of the United States Shipping Board, said to have been present when the charge was made, declared that if the story were true, "it was a clear violation of the law."

Under terms of the resolution, which was submitted by Mr. Harrison, the executive committee of the Grange would present its findings, if substantiated, to prohibition authorities for action.

Mr. Chapman's resolution voiced opposition to all attempts to weaken sentiment for the Eighteenth Amendment by "straw votes and misleading referenda."

Officers of the organization went into the meeting with the prediction that the delegates would be united in favor of the prohibition resolutions. They admitted, however, that difference of opinion over the Muscle Shoals question might bring the first split among the delegates and result in a clash during the meeting, which has progressed on all other issues without the slightest outward indication of discord.

Muscle Shoals

Failure of the committee on resolutions to report on two conflicting resolutions introduced Monday regarding the operation of Muscle Shoals was taken by the Grange members as evidence that the committee had been unable to agree on a resolution setting forth the Grange's attitude on the question to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

High Lights From Surveys of New England Council

COTTON DRESS GOODS

Some New England mills are using antiquated equipment.

Complicated or outgrown methods of distribution are making sales stimulation difficult in some New England mills.

Style leadership is essential to the success of the industry in New England.

Success or failure depends on individual executive initiative, rather than on New England conditions.

SHOES

Improvement of selling methods is needed to enable some New England plants to meet competition.

New England is now making about one-third of all the shoes produced in the United States, but New York and Missouri have shown the greatest growth in the production of shoes in the past 15 years.

KNIT GOODS

New England is increasing its number of plants faster than the South.

Retailers are buying much New England made underwear, except silk underwear.

New England made hosiery is in a weaker position than underwear.

Emphasis on style minimizes the importance of price to buyers of both hosiery and underwear; many New England manufacturers, however, are emphasizing price alone.

"Flying Governors" Meet in Boston

Maine and Connecticut Executives Take Airplane "When They Want to Get There"

Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut flew from Hartford to Boston today to greet Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, on his way to the second annual conference of the New England Council in session at Hartford today and tomorrow. He arrived here about 9:30 this morning, and after spending half an hour in inspecting the hangars and equipment at the airport in East Boston, the two executives climbed into the airplane and set off for Hartford together. Mrs. Brewster went by train later.

Governor and Mrs. Brewster left Augusta for the Hub last night, where they were guests at the Copley-Plaza. After speaking tonight in Hartford, the Governor plans to go to Washington tomorrow with President Coolidge on some important affairs, and will leave in time to witness the Harvard-Yale football game at New Haven Saturday. Over the week-end they will be the guests of Governor and Mrs. Trumbull, leaving for Augusta Monday.

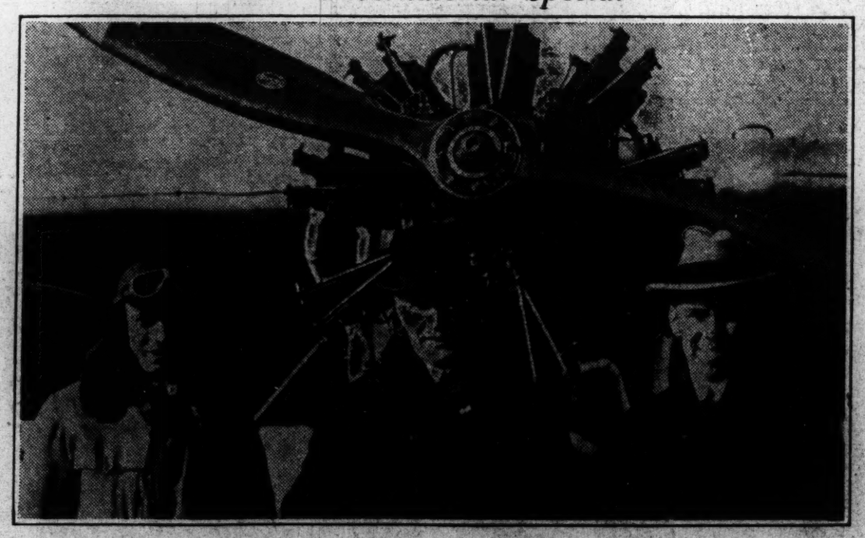
"Why, I came all the way from Hartford in an airplane in less time than it took Governor Brewster to go from the Copley-Plaza to the airport," was the comment of Governor Trumbull in pointing out the wisdom of better access to the airport.

RUMAN-HUNGARIAN UNION RUMOR DENIED

By Wireless

VIENNA, Nov. 18—Sir William Goode, who has just arrived from Budapest where he has been in the closest contact with the Government, authorizes the representative of The Christian Science Monitor to state that there is no foundation whatsoever for the rumor that negotiations are afoot having in view a Hungarian-Rumanian personal union under a common King.

The "Gubernatorial Special"



Left to Right—Pilot L. H. Thomsen, Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut, and Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, Photographed Today at the Boston Airport as They Were Preparing to Hop Off to Hartford.

NEW ENGLAND'S FUTURE THEME OF 1200 LEADERS

Second Annual Conference Established by the Governors of Six States Is Opened by John S. Lawrence at Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 18 (Special)—More than 1200 men and women, leaders and experts in the many phases of agriculture, commerce and industry in the six New England states, assembled here today to continue discussion, begun last year at Worcester, of the movement for the greater development and prosperity of New England.

The occasion is the second New England Conference at which the activities of its first year are being discussed and the reports of the various committees are being heard. The two-day conference opened this morning with an executive session of the New England Council of 72 men at Hotel Bond, followed at noon by a complimentary buffet luncheon tendered to registered delegates, guests and organization officials by the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

Hartford is playing host to the greatest assemblage of its kind in the recent history of Connecticut's capital city. The hotel lobby was crowded this morning with early arrivals—the vanguard of the host of business men who hope to make trade history for this section of the country.

New England is Awake

"The outstanding feature of this conference is the fact that New England is awake, is squarely facing her own problems and solving them herself," said John S. Lawrence of Boston, president of the conference. "It is stimulating to see the way the delegates are arriving here for the sessions and the splendid way in which Hartford is extending its hospitality to us of the rest of New England."

Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut contributed a novel feature to the program of activities by escorting Gov. Ralph O. Brewster to Hartford by airplane. Governor Trumbull was piloted to Boston early this morning, where he picked up Governor Brewster and gave him an air ride to this city. The plane carrying both governors arrived at Brainard Field at 10 o'clock this morning in time to permit them to attend the council meeting.

The conference was called to order at 1:45 this afternoon. Mayor Norman C. Stevens welcomed the guests, and then President Lawrence delivered his address, in which he outlined the work to be done the coming year.

"It is the Yankee spirit, the Yankee integrity, the Yankee vitality, which have been New England's greatest contributions to America," said Mr. Lawrence. "We are loved, we are known, we are respected, our prosperity and our products are desired. What would many a new section give for our tradition and our background on which to base campaigns designed to establish the supremacy of their industries.

"For next year I believe the council should stimulate efforts to break down artificial barriers impeding the most economic production and distribution of power, standardization and better marketing of agricultural products, reforestation of areas unfit for agriculture to meet the growing demands for and decreasing supply of lumber, community interest in local industry, the elimination of every form of waste, just taxation, intelligent marketing and research and especially the creation of a new attitude of mind toward ourselves. Your council insists that it will not undertake so much that it can accomplish nothing, but reminds you that its accomplishment will be limited by the measure of your support.

Has Never Failed

"New England has never failed to respond to any call for the Nation's need. She will not fail now to respond to the Nation's need of New England."

Among the important reports was that of Edward O. Goss, president of the Scoville Manufacturing Company of Waterbury and chairman of the conferences power committee. This committee's plan provides that the public utilities commissions of adjoining states in New England may have joint jurisdiction over rates on power transmitted across the state lines. This plan has been declared the most constructive yet brought forward anywhere in the United States for meeting the situation arising out of the extension of long-distance power transmission.

Tonight Governor Trumbull will give a complimentary dinner in the ballroom of the Bond to the six governors of New England, although Governor Brewster is the only one

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

ENGLISHMEN WIN SEABURY PRIZES

Essays Touch on International Relationship—Winners Are Listed

Two of the Seabury prizes and two honorable mentions in the world essay contest, conducted by the American School of Citizenship League, have been awarded to British students, the secretary and founder, Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, announced today. The contest is open to students in normal schools and teachers' colleges, and also to pupils in secondary schools. The prizes are $75, $50 and $25 for the three best essays in each section of the contest. The aim of the project is to encourage academic study of international relationships. The following is the list of successful contestants:

NORMAL SCHOOL AND TEACHERS' COLLEGE SECTION

Subject—"Methods of Promoting World Friendship Through Education." First prize, Miss Dorothy Hibarger, State Normal University, Normal, Ill.; second prize, Miss Annie McMillian, Furzedown Training College, London, Eng.; third prize, Miss Lena Scranton, State Normal University, Normal, Ill.; first honorable mention, Miss Violet M. Hurst, State Normal University, Normal, Ill.; second honorable mention, Miss Elise Marguerite Lince, Goldsmiths College, London, Eng.; third honorable mention, Miss Ethel G. Richmond, State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass.

SECONDARY SCHOOL SECTION

Subject—"The Organization of the World for the Prevention of War." First prize, Miss Beulah Millet, Mesa Union High School, Mesa, Ariz.; second prize, F. C. Lewis, Queen Elizabeth's Hospital School, Bristol, Eng.; third prize, Miss Virginia Stanley, Holy Cross Academy, Lynchburg, Va.; first honorable mention, George C. Martin, High School of State University of Iowa, Iowa City; second honorable mention, Miss Gwen Vaughan Jones, Girls' Secondary School, Birkenhead, Eng.; third honorable mention, Miss Vipla Stevens, High School of State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Many schools include the writing of these essays as a part of the regular school work, the best essays being selected for submission to the judges. The judges included President Ellen F. Pendleton of Wellesley College; William D. Parkinson, principal of the State Normal School, Fitchburg, Mass.; Miss Carolyn M. Gerrish of the Girls' Latin School, Boston; Prof. Edwin D. Starbuck of the University of Iowa; Edward P. Smith, supervisor of history of the State of New York; Frank E. Spaulding of the Graduate School, Yale University; President E. C. Woodburn of the State Normal School, Spearfish, S. D.; Charles L. Coon, superintendent of schools, Wilson, N. C.; J. Herbert Kelley, editor of the Pennsylvania School Journal; and President Aurelia Henry Reinhardt of Mills College, and president of the American Association of University Women.

During the 17 years the contest has been conducted, fully half of the prizes have been awarded to students in Europe and the British dominions.

BRITISH DEPOSIT OPIUM CONVENTION AT GENEVA

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 18—Ratification of the international opium convention for restricting drugs has been deposited with the League of Nations by the British Government, acting on behalf of all parts of the British Empire, except Canada and the Irish Free State.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, announced this in the House of Commons last night. He admitted that of the other signatories, so far as he was aware, only Sweden and Portugal had deposited ratifications.

UNITY OF NEEDS SEEN BY COTTON AND CORN BELTS

Southern Farmer Joins the Northern in the Desire to Curtail Crop Surpluses

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18 (Special) —The basis of acquaintance and friendship between farmers of the North and farmers of the South laid at the two-day conference here between Corn Belt and Cotton Belt spokesmen stands out in the judgment of leaders as the most valuable result of this initial intersectional conference.

This sentiment was expressed by H. A. Wallace of Des Moines, Ia., champion of the McNary-Haugen plan for farm-relief legislation. Virtually the same thing was said by Dr. Tait Butler of Memphis, Dr. C. B. Kilgore, president of the American Cotton Exchange, and others. Farm orators obliterated the Mason and Dixon Line and delegates from both sections fraternized between sessions.

Delegates said the cotton grower had found that the thing which has brought difficulties to the South this year was the same that caused the call for help in the Corn Belt last year—too great a yield of each section's main crop. The sense of the meeting was that some method must be provided to prevent the surplus over domestic needs from depressing the price of the entire crop.

Sectional Lines Wiped Out

Short talks that tossed aside party and sectional differences in the interest of agriculture were applauded equally by men from six southern and six northern states. The meeting was happy and the sentiment all one way—something must be done to avoid the unpleasant effect of depressing surpluses.

Indorsement of the Lowden plan of farm relief through a Federal Farm Board was a feature of the declaration adopted.

As indicating the demand for farm-relief legislation in the South, C. E. Carnes of Crowley, La., manager of the Rice Growers' Credit Association, said that virtually every farm organization and every chamber of commerce in the rice district there had within the last few weeks gone on record as favoring legislation to relieve the farmer of financial stringency resulting from surplus crop supplies. A campaign to obtain such expressions now was being undertaken in Texas, Mr. Carnes said.

A noticeable feature of the convention was that there was no mention by name of the McNary-Haugen Bill, defeated in the recent session of Congress. Various features of the measure were discussed, but the ame never was used.

More Moderate Attitude

That, and expressions from such stanch supoprters of the McNary-Haugen Bill fundamentals as Mr. Wallace—who said that he was for any plan that would bring real farm relief, mentioning one other such proposal—was taken to indicate less of the "give us the McNary-Haugen bill or nothing" attitude which marked corn belt endeavors in Washington last spring.

These developments followed action taken earlier in the fall at the meeting of the corn belt committee of midwest agricultural organizations at Des Moines. The committee refused to consider resolutions bitterly criticizing the Administration. It was declared then that agriculture must make friends, and that more was to be won through showing the needs of agriculture than by using a club in an effort to force desired legislative action.

Farm relief is to be kept before Congress at the coming session, speakers pointed out, although the possibility of getting it from a "lame duck" Congress which goes out of office next March was minimized. But such action would keep the case before the people, it was pointed out by speaker after speaker, and with a realization of the necessity for such action on the part of the public it was felt that relief would follow.

Inland Waterway Developing Asked by Co-operative Union

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 18 (Special)—In order that interior agricultural regions may be placed on an equality with industrial coast states in transportation facilities and rates, the Farmers' Education and Co-operative Union of America went on record here favoring speedy development of all inland waterways in the United States. Congress was asked to provide the necessary appropriations to push the waterway projects to early completion.

The union also recommended a vigorous education campaign to further the growth of the organization throughout the Nation. The body declared for training in self-supporting and self-respecting occupations to be taught the young people in the schools. The union members urged the necessity of pooling their buying and selling powers, pointing out that this is the age of big business.

Charles S. Barrett, Union City, Ga., was named president of the organization for the twentieth consecutive year. A. E. Cotterill of Leon, Ia., was the only new member added to the board of directors.

Mr. Barrett in his annual address placed the responsibility for the cotton slump on cotton manufacturers. Calling on Congress to enact some kind of law "that will take out of the hands of profiteers the power to say what shall be the price of farm products," Mr. Barrett said it was "silly" at a time when cotton is in demand all over the world for manufacturers, speculators and gamblers to try to make the farmers believe there is no market for cotton in order that they can hold the prices down.

Declaring that he disagreed with a prominent financier who had recently stated that farming of the future, to be profitable, must be on a larger scale, Mr. Barrett asserted, "That a country in which farmers, small farmers who own and cultivate their own land, is the safest country or nation on this earth."

In his recommendations Mr. Barrett urged that the organization build up its co-operative enterprises. He also recommended that efforts be made to reach a common ground of understanding on the tariff question.

A. C. Davis of Springfield, Mo., secretary, declared in his report that the need of the hour for the farmer in his opinion was organization and co-operation and education. This same stand was taken by W. C. Landon, of Washington, D. C., member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals.

???

(1) Why is Berlin building "an artificial hill"? —*Week in Berlin*

(2) What is the latest American city to have its own symphony orchestra? —*Arts Page*

(3) What, to Socrates, was the relation of character and possessions? —*The Home Forum*

(4) How is the House of Representatives divided politically? —*Editorial Page*

(5) How far, according to Chief Tahan, could the water drum be heard? —*Feature Article*

(6) Why does Walpole call his latest effort "an unworldly story"? —*Book Page*

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

COLLEGE HEAD CITES GROWTH

The growth of Norwich University and the influence of its graduates in New England business life were discussed by Charles A. Plumley, president of Norwich University, at a meeting of the Norwich Club of Boston held in the new University Club in Trinity Place last night. Col. H. O. Smith, Norwich '04, one of the guests of honor, gave an illustrated lecture on life in the marine corps. About 50 members of the club attended the meeting and dinner.

MR. MITTON ON TRAFFIC BOARD

George W. Mitton, president of Jordan Marsh Company, and chairman of the Retail Trade Board's committee on street traffic, has been appointed to Mayor Nichols' new advisory committee on traffic as the representative of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. George B. Johnson, president of the board, made the appointment.

NEW SCHOOL GETS FLAGS

Fifty-three prize flags, won by the cadet companies of the East Boston High School since 1880, were formally presented to the new East Boston High School as a permanent memorial to the military competition with other Boston schools at an alumni re-union in the assembly hall last night.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with some rain tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer tonight; colder Saturday night; increasing easterly winds becoming strong and shifting to westerly Friday.

Southern New England: Rain tonight and Friday; warmer tonight and in eastern Massachusetts; colder Friday night; increasing east and southeast winds, probably becoming strong and shifting to westerly Friday.

Northern New England: Rain late tonight and Friday; warmer Friday and in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; increasing east and southeast winds, probably becoming fresh to strong.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	54	Memphis	58
Atlantic City	54	Montreal	38
Boston	44	Nantucket	42
Buffalo	48	New Orleans	42
Calgary	12	New York	48
Charleston	60	Philadelphia	48
Chicago	30	Pittsburgh	48
Denver	28	Portland, Me.	38
Des Moines	26	Portland, Ore.	42
Eastport	40	San Francisco	54
Galveston	42	St. Louis	24
Hatteras	64	St. Paul	22
Helena	30	Seattle	
Jacksonville	62	Tampa	64
Kansas City	22	Washington	
Los Angeles	62		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:11 p. m.; Friday, 10:28 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:50 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on the program to be presented at the next concert of the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra by Miss Ethel Leginska, conductor, Miss Ruth Coleman's Studio, 284 Boylston Street, 8.

"Caravan" benefit of Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, Horticultural Hall, 10 to 11, continues through, Friday.

Annual meeting of Committee on Education and Vocation.

Address by Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University, annual meeting of the Committee on Education and Vocation, new University Club, 6.

Meeting of National Association of Cost Accountants, dinner, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 6.

Address, "A Night in Mexico," by Carlos Barrera, Boston City Club, 8.

Public lectures on "Educational Ideals and Reforms in European Countries, especially in Germany, Since the World War": "England and Russia," by Dr. Fritz Kellermann, Lawrence 20, Harvard University, 8.

One of a series of lectures on "Greek Drama," by Prof. Gilbert Murray, auspices of the Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8.

Dinner, Boston University, College of Practical Arts and Letters, Copley-Plaza 7.

Music

Jordan Hall—Betty Gray, contralto, 8:15.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Boston Opera House—Harry Lauder, 8:20.
Hollis—"The Wisdom Tooth," 8:15.
Park—"Love in a Mist," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The Butter and Egg Man," 8:20.
Repertory—"Arms and the Man," 8:20.
Shubert—"Lady Fair," 8:15.
Tremont—"Beau Geste" (film), 2:15, 8:15.
Wilbur—"This Woman Business," 8:20.
Copley—"No. 17," 8:20.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Prints by American artists.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Arthur P. Spear, Albert Felix Schmitt.
Doll & Richards Gallery—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky; water colors by Karoly Fulop.
R. C. Vose Gallery—Paintings by Clifford Ashley; paintings by Dutch artists; etchings by Ziegler and Thorn.
Casson Gallery—Paintings by Harry A. Vincent; water colors and etchings by Martin Hardie.
Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Alexander Rosenfield.
City Club—Water colors by various artists.
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 3:30. Admission free.
Grace Horne's—Water colors by John Whorf.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Free public lecture on Christian Science by the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the church edifice, Norway, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in Liberty Hall Auditorium, 8.

German charitable bazaar, Hotel Vendome, 11 to 6.

Address by Paul Dwight Moody, president of Middlebury College, King's Chapel, 12:15.

Free tour, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 11.

Address, "How to Obtain Better Recognition of Product on the Part of the Jobber Salesman," by Charles S. Abbott of the American Institute of Steel Construction, meeting of Sales Managers Club, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 12:30.

Meeting of the State Board of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, Chauncy Hall, 585 Boylston Street, 1:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

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THEORY PROVES ASSET TO NAVY'S AIR SECRETARY

E. P. Warner Finds Work as Professor Helps Develop Seaplane Organization

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — To be catapulted from the side of a Government dreadnaught with the aid of a blast of compressed air is one of the unusual features of the job which Edward P. Warner, former professor of aeronautics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, undertook last July when he left the academic world and assumed the new post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics.

It was a warm summer's night when Mr. Warner stepped out from a Boston theater into the homeward bound crowds and learned from a newspaper that he had just been made executive officer of the navy's aviation corps. The newspaper gave him the first direct word of the appointment.

He came down to Washington and was sworn in July 12, and the very next day took his first official "hop." To use the flyingman's expression, he has been "hopping" ever since.

Has Visited Every Station

Since that day in July Mr. Warner has been in the air 40 flying hours. Reckoning distance traveled at 90 miles an hour, he has gone some 3600 miles by air. He has had time to visit every naval air station in continental United States; he has visited every factory, except one, making aircraft for the government service, and he has done some practice flying on the side.

Many, if not most, of Mr. Warner's six months' trips about the country have been air journeys. He is one of the few men in America who can use an airplane for business, just as another man would use an automobile. Where speed is a requisite and where air travel is possible, Mr. Warner uses the airplane, until by now one trip is distinguished in his memory from another only by the kind of weather encountered.

In addition to long-distance travel, Mr. Warner in the last six months has been trying out the details of aircraft use at sea. With a pilot, he has hopped off from a United States airplane carrier, landed again, and been catapulted from a battleship.

Catapulting of Airplanes

"Just what does it feel like to be 'catapulted'?" a reporter asked.

"Oh, it's nothing. You see a battleship doesn't give enough deck space to let a seaplane get up speed, so the 'catapult' is used. This accelerates speed rapidly. It's a good deal like a boy's slingshot, only the airplane is the 'missile,' and, of course, you are inside the airplane. Generally compressed air is used for the discharge, but the latest designs use a charge of powder.

"It's interesting that the catapult device was first used aboard American capital ships, and today 20 of our vessels are equipped with it. I believe only one British battleship is similarly equipped. The catapult, as we use it, is on a turntable and discharges the airplane against the wind."

"But how does it feel to be shot out?"

"Well, there is a steady pressure that lasts, say, a couple of seconds. If you are inside the machine being launched, you are pushed back against your seat. The pressure is something like that in ascending in a fast city elevator. Then, the first thing you know, you are out, and off and up, and the sea is under you."

His First Glider Prize

Back in Boston in 1909 a 15-year-old school boy of the Volkmann School and his pal applied for permission to enter their home-made glider in a collegiate contest. The judges who heard the request smiled at the idea, but it was a day when there were few boys who didn't make some sort of an airplane or model.

To encourage the sport among the juveniles the officials good-naturedly permitted the Volkmann School to send in its entry. When the contest ended the two boys had won a silver cup and defeated most of the young collegiates. One of the boys was Edward W. Lombard, now a vice-president of an automobile supply firm in Boston. The other boy and leader of the enterprise was Edward Warner.

"When did I get interested in aviation?" Mr. Warner said, "why, I was always interested in it. Every boy my age was in those days. The odd thing wasn't my interest, but that I kept it up long after all the other boys had forgotten their hobby."

Authority on Research

The navy is not only fortunate, it is said, in having at the head of its aviation a man who knows something about practical flying, but a man who also is an authority on theoretical aeronautics. Some of the "crack flyers" of the navy, it happens, sat under Mr. Warner when he was instructor in this field in the World War, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

They say that Mr. Warner has found out more new things in this field than most other people know. Added to his ability as research worker is his gift at expressing himself fluently and forcibly, so that he wrote many newspaper and magazine articles prior to coming to his present job.

Mr. Warner is one of the youngest men who ever came to an assistant secretaryship in the capital. He was born in Pittsburgh in 1894, and has been interested in aviation since he could vote. He was graduated from Harvard in 1916.

At an age when most other college graduates are just settling in their first positions he already had made a nation-wide name for himself as the promoter of the aeronautical courses at M. I. T., which he had just got running smoothly in time for the flood of officers detailed there for hurry-up training in the war. In addition to organizing many of these courses, Mr. Warner taught most of them himself.

Has Been Flying Since Boyhood



EDWARD P. WARNER
Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics.

© Harris & Ewing

Nautical Office

Entering Mr. Warner's office, one finds a big, airy room with the indefinably nautical atmosphere always associated with the Navy Building in the capital. A ship's chronometer ticks the time, and there are sea pictures and maps on the wall and models of seaplanes on the central desk.

Mr. Warner is behind the desk. As he finishes talking into a dictating machine, one sees that he is a well-built young man, distinguished by a broad forehead and frank countenance. He talks simply and naturally. He is interested in all sorts of subjects, some of them not connected with the navy or aviation.

For instance, he has written an article advocating the elimination of the modern type of examination paper in universities, and the substitution of a system in which the pupil is permitted to bring in all the textbooks he wants to the examination. Questions should be so framed, he believes, as to test a pupil's power of applying what he knows, as well as to test his memory.

America Setting Standard

Mr. Warner brings freshness of outlook and vigor to his post. His appointment was felt by many to be a milestone of its kind in official aviation. It was the type of officer, rather than the office itself, which was held to be important in the newly created assistant secretaryship.

Summarizing what he has seen after six months in office, Mr. Warner said:

"I believe that American naval flying is now considered, abroad, to be setting a standard. There is still room for improvement but, I think, in view of the funds at our disposal, that naval aviation could not do much more than it is doing. We are hampered by lack of funds, but unquestionably, we are achieving excellent results with a good equipment and a fine personnel."

The chronology of Mr. Warner's achievements shows he was instructor in Technology in 1918, when 24, that in 1919 he was chosen chief paysicist for the National Advisory Committee of Aeronautics. In 1924, at 30, he was full professor at M. I. T. For the last few years he has been governor of the National Aeronautic Association of Massachusetts.

TRADE AUTHORITIES WILL VISIT BOSTON

Domestic and Foreign Problems Up for Discussion

Thirteen cities in New England will be visited by six experts in foreign and domestic trade, from the Department of Commerce in Washington, between Dec. 3 and 10, in an effort to further stimulate foreign trade and assist New England business interests. Details of the plan were announced today by Harvey A. Sweetser, New England district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The visitors are: Edward T. Pickard, chief, textile division; Arthur B. Butman, chief, shoe and leather manufactures division; Walter H. Rastall, chief, industrial machinery division; Eric T. King, chief, specialties division; Grosvenor M. Jones, chief, finance and investment division; A. Heath Onthank, chief, domestic commerce division.

Co-operating with local chambers of commerce, the bureau, through its six representatives, will endeavor to give an opportunity to all who have business problems, to discuss them with recognized authorities, said Mr. Sweetser. These men will welcome requests for interviews and firms as well as individuals desirous of conferences, are urged to consult their local chambers of commerce for particulars as to arranging a meeting.

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NICARAGUA ASKS HELP TO CHECK MEXICAN 'REDS'

United States May Employ Naval Forces to Stop Gun-Running Activities

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Bolshevistic activities emanating from Mexico, which have become increasingly apparent in the tangled political affairs of Central American countries lying between the United States and the Panama Canal, are causing some concern in Washington.

This situation, intensifying the already somewhat strained relations between the American and Mexican Governments, has been brought pointedly into the open through an appeal to the United States by the new President of Nicaragua, Adolfo Diaz, for intervention to restore peace in that country.

President Diaz's appeal, following immediately upon formal recognition of his government yesterday by the United States, has not yet reached the State Department, and any decision upon it must of course, wait until it has been studied.

Hope for Peace Expressed

In a statement explaining the action of the American Government in recognizing President Diaz, however, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, expressed the hope that the new president's offer of general amnesty and cabinet posts to his Liberal opponents would be accepted and would end the revolutionary condition "which has invited interference from outside sources, a state of affairs which must cause concern to every friend of stability in Central America."

The warning thus expressed was clearly based on official information of filibustering expeditions out of Mexican ports to aid revolutionary forces in Nicaragua and Guatemala, and President Diaz's request at least makes possible the employment of American naval vessels to prevent the landing of such arms and ammunition in his country.

Five gun-running vessels have left Mexican ports for Nicaraguan and Guatemalan waters, to the Washington Government's knowledge, under circumstances which indicate Mexican official connivance, and foreshadow, in the opinion of responsible American officials, similar attempts to promote political disorder in other Central American countries.

More Serious Aspect

For nearly two weeks, it has been evident that Mexican-American relations have been taking on a more serious aspect in the Washington view, and it is now apparent that the long pending oil and land law issues and claim controversies have been overshadowed by the Mexican interference in the political affairs of other Central Amerian nations.

Presumably, the chief purpose of this interference is the fostering of radical propaganda and Bolshevist philosophy.

The conflict between the theories of government prevailing at present in the United States and Mexico has been observed here with concern for some time, since it has been found impossible thus far to devise a point of contact which would serve to bring the two together sufficiently to permit the development of understandings and agreements.

While there is no sign as yet that radical theories similar to those of the Russian Soviet regime have taken any deep hold anywhere in Central America, the Washington Government cannot fail to be deeply concerned as to the purposes of Mexican interference because of the geographical position of these countries, intervening as they do between the United States and the Panama Canal.

Gun-Running Ships

The gun-running ships of which the American Government has knowledge are these:

The steamer Tropical, which loaded arms in a Mexican port, but on touching in Salvador, was detained until the Mexican Minister intervened. There are indications that this steamer belonged to the Mexican Government or was under its orders.

The steamer Foam, which went from New York to a Mexican port and later proceeded as an armed ship and participated on the Liberal side in the fighting in Nicaragua at Bluefields and Bragmans Bluff.

The steamer Jalisco, belonging to the Government-owned Mexican National lines, and apparently commanded by former Mexican naval officers. The schooners Star and Palonita, the last-named of which was under the Mexican flag. They both carried armed troops and machine guns into Nicaraguan waters.

TECH RULING AIMED AT GUILTY STUDENTS

Punishment of students found guilty of property damage estimated at $1300, of which $500 was caused on the campus of Technology in a demonstration Nov. 4, was recommended to Samuel W. Stratton, president of the institute, today following a four-day investigation which culminated in a meeting of the institute committee, the student governing board, with its investigation committee, there last night.

The student committee further recommends that "steps be taken to prevent a second parade such as occurred this year and that all future demonstrations be confined to the campus." The committee which questioned 42 students is headed by John H. Field, president of the athletic association.

OLD SCHOOLBOYS HOLD 46TH SESSION

Resolutions opposing the restrictions of entering students of the English High School to certain sections of the city were passed by the Old School Boys of Boston Club at its forty-sixth annual meeting and dinner held last evening at Young's Hotel. Songs that were popular in the schools 50 years ago were sung and several original poems read.

Among the speakers were Quincy Kilby, Patrick T. Campbell, headmaster of the Boston Latin School; Walter F. Downey, headmaster of the Boston English High School; Thomas E. Stutson, Walter K. Watkins and Charles A. Kelly.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Clarence H. Carter; vice-president, Edwin J. Lewis Jr.; secretary-treasurer, T. Julien Silsby; historian, Roswell D. Cushing; directors, Charles M. Pear, Daniel B. Badger, William O. Comstock, Isaac T. Ripley, Dr. Charles M. Green, Walter E. Swan, William C. Briggs and Charles A Ufford.

STABILIZE FRANC, URGES McKENNA

British Financial Authority Counsels Poincare to Act Quickly on Currency

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 18—The secrecy, tempered by guesses, regarding the conversation between Raymond Poincaré and Reginald McKenna has now been broken and the pretence that it was a simple visit out of politeness is abandoned. It was, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, a visit of high importance. Mr. McKenna interpreted the views of Winston Churchill as well as the desires of London bankers.

Two tendencies manifest themselves in France, one in favor of immediate stabilization, the other insisting upon a further revalorization of the franc. Roughly speaking, business men would prefer stabilization, and even think that in the interests of trade, especially the export trade, the franc is already too high. Others believe it is grossly unfair to those families who invested in French securities that the government does not make an attempt to raise the value of the franc. The franc is worth, according to the exchange, only 17 per cent of its former value, though certainly France is a richer country today than before the war.

Advice of Bankers

Frenchmen naturally are not content permanently to lose 83 per cent of their money. They consider it is unnecessary that the state should declare an 83 per cent bankruptcy. If the state began to repay the bank it would be eventually possible to return to parity, but the state would have an excessive burden of debts. Whatever figure is eventually fixed as suitable, having regard to the legitimate claims of thrifty Frenchmen and the possibility of the Government meeting its obligations, M. Poincaré is not yet convinced that the franc has sufficiently recovered.

Mr. McKenna expressed the advice which British finance commonly proffers. He counseled M. Poincaré to stabilize quickly, lest speculation should carry the franc too high. Indeed, there is still danger of a political upset and the franc is again falling too low. British banks, and doubtless American, are ready to help float a loan to make the task easy.

But ratification of the debt accords is necessary. Such advice is not altogether welcome. Many quarters ask why British finance formulates theories which tend permanently to depreciate the franc. They are confident that France can, if it chooses, preserve its financial independence and save itself.

Stabilization vs. Revalorization

On the other hand, Louis Loucheur makes a resounding speech recommending stabilization without revalorization. He admits that theoretically the franc can be restored, but paints a vivid picture of industrial upheavals during the period of restoration, with workmen opposing a readjustment of wages, shopkeepers continuing to sell at paper rate, and a budget absolutely crushing because the gold basis and interest on loans, whether expressed in paper or gold, are irreducible.

This battle between stabilization and revalorization is being fought behind the scenes. The parliamentary proceedings are uninteresting. The struggle is elsewhere. Certainly at any moment M. Poincaré can decree that paper is reimbursable in gold at a fixed price. He may spring a surprise on the public. He hopes to reimburse the bank 2,000,000,000 francs of its advances to the state before the end of the year. He hopes also to begin new negotiations with regard to debts in Washington and London, and thus be able to present this question in a favorable light before Parliament.

Will the Tail Wag the Elephant?



ARMS CUT PLEA FINDS SUPPORT

Majority of People in Great Britain Favor Reduction, Says Viscount Cecil

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 18—An overwhelming majority of people and statesmen in Great Britain favor the reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement, and total abolition of the submarine and noxious chemical gases in time of war, declared Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, replying to inquiries of Lords Oxford and Parmoor in the House of Lords last night as to what has been accomplished so far toward the convoking by the League of Nations of an international conference on disarmament.

Viscount Cecil declared that great progress had been made during the past year and that the preparatory commission which was working out the agenda for the proposed parley could not be hurried in its recommendations. He was sanguine of success, which meant not only success for the policy of the League but also the "endurance of civilization."

The discussion was opened by Lord Parmoor who said that although from the commencement of the work at Geneva it was felt that disarmament was the acid test of any advance in the direction of real peace, for seven years, since the signing of the Versailles Treaty he believed no substantial progress had been made. He demanded that the British Government announce a concrete, definite policy and take the lead in disarming as an "example to the world."

The statement that the German peace delegates had been told that disarmament in that country was preliminary to international disarmament, has been answered by the allegation that Germany has not yet complied with the terms of the treaty and is not yet disarmed, which is only technically true. Germany is held by military experts to be at present practically impotent as a fighting force.

Lord Oxford made a forceful and convincing contribution to the discussion. He said he hoped the Government would be able to hold out a real hope that an international conference would be at work before the next year is over. There is one thing that could be done and done at once, he said, and in regard to which he hoped Great Britain would set an example—a reduction upon a large and effective scale of expenditures on military and naval armaments.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said, had a great opportunity. If he could come to Parliament in the next session, embarrassed though he must be with unforeseen deplorable additions to his difficulties, and present, not a spasmodic improvisation, but a really well-thought-out program showing a reduction of unproductive expenditure, "he would be conferring benefits not only upon the Nation, but upon the great cause of disarmament throughout the civilized world."

MUSCLE SHOALS BEFORE GRANGE

(Continued from Page 1)

the satisfaction of the opposing factions.

One group, it was reported, supported the resolution submitted by David H. Agans of New Jersey, which asks the national Grange to indorse a long-term lease of Muscle Shoals to private interests for the manufacture of fertilizer, and in event of war, munitions.

The other stands for the resolution by A. S. Goss of Washington, seeking to put the Grange on record in favor of government operation of the Shoals for the same purposes. As the meeting opened today there were no indications whether either of these plans, or a compromise, would be placed before the delegates for action.

Before adjournment last night the meeting adopted resolutions calling for the appointment of a special committee to study the Canadian wheat pool with a view to organizing a genuine American pool if practicable, advocating higher tariff on foreign vegetable oils, indorsing co-operative commodity marketing on a nation-wide scale and opposing all movements to invalidate the Packer consent decree."

WEALTH DRAFT AND PEACE WIN CIVIL LEGION SUPPORT

Put Down International Wrong and Establish Right, Is Basis of New Organization

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 18 (Special) — The education of the country to the idea that, in the event of war, conscription of national resources shall take place equally with lives was held up as the program of greatest service to which the new Civil Legion could commit itself by James P. Goodrich, formerly Governor of Indiana, in a speech before the banquet at the Benjamin Franklin, which was the climax of the organization's first annual convention.

The new Legion, conceived as a brother organization to the American Legion, embracing those engaged in civil functions in the prosecution of the World War, was firmly aligned by the speakers in the cause of peacemaking.

"I hate war," Mr. Goodrich declared, "and would, if I could, outlaw it among nations as a method of settling international disputes. By all means, let us have peace, but let us have peace with honor. There is a kind of international spirit which holds that the man who loves his own country best is the man who can do most for other countries of the world; the kind which says that by keeping our own spirit alive and our own strength prepared we can do most for the peace of the world.

The Courage to Put Down Wrong

"The only kind of internationalism worth while is the internationalism which implies the courage to put down international wrong and establish international right. There is no nobler spirit of world helpfulness than that under which a nation proves its inability to do wrong by its helpfulness to do right.

"It is unfortunate that we cannot always command the same spirit of sacrifice in peace that we do in war. The patriotism of war has not always been followed by the patriotism of peace. The priceless privilege of American citizenship carries with it the obligation so to discharge our duty as citizens as to leave the republic to succeeding generations better because we have lived here and wrought.

"I am not afraid of destructive propaganda in America so long as we hold our people true to the spirit of the American Constitution. Destructive propaganda will find a fruitful soil in American life only when we depart from that spirit."

A. O. Stanley, former Senator from Kentucky, another war Governor, declared that the best way to prevent another war was to study the underlying causes of the last struggle, which he maintained did not consist in hatred of any race.

"That war," he said, "sprang from ignorance, national isolation and prejudice. Its genesis was the ignorance of community for community, of race for race, of creed for creed, of country for country."

Urges Greater National Cohesion

He traced the so-called process of the melting pot as it obtains here, and said that the various races and creeds in the country, bound in a common cause, went across the ocean to conquer hate and prejudice; but that they went to war against an institution and not against a hated race.

"Have these men," he asked, "since coming back lost some of that spirit that sent them over the top whistling, but with no particular feeling against the Germans in their breasts? Have we as a people cultivated new schisms?"

He made a plea that one of the objects of the Civil Legion be a striving for greater national cohesion. "Let our battle cry," he said, "be not the Battle Hymn of the Republic, but a diapason of peace on earth, good will to men. Such a spirit will make for a deeper appreciation of the fatherhood of God, which means in its deepest sense the brotherhood of man."

Joseph T. Cashman of New York, elected president of the legion, also made an address. The other officers chosen for the ensuing year were: Vice-presidents, John M. Bain of Pennsylvania; Harry F. Dynes, Indiana; Tom Jones Meek, New York; secretary, John P. Tansey, Illinois; treasurer, Frank G. Hajicek, Illinois; historian, Miss Josepha Kutcki, Pennsylvania, and chaplain, the Rt. Rev. James H. Darlington, Pennsylvania.



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Interdependence Day Asked for English-Speaking World

Magna Charta Anniversary Observance on June 15 Would Not Be Another Holiday, but Rather an Annual Emphasis on Liberty and Peace

Discussing the need of the English-speaking world for the appointment of one day in common to ponder upon the things which had made its strength and solidarity James Woodburn Hamilton of St. Paul, Minn., founder and executive secretary of the International Magna Charta Day Association said, during a recent visit in Boston, upon his return from Great Britain where he has been lecturing on the significance of the association in world affairs, that the design of the association was not to set aside another holiday but rather to emphasize the advantages to English-speaking peoples of coming together in sympathetic thought annually to consider the common origin in Magna Charta of their liberties and ways to hasten world peace.

By Magna Charta, framed more than 700 years ago, before Parliament was born and when trial by jury was in its infancy, the first solemn declaration that government must be according to law was made by our forefathers. Through the intervening years Magna Charta has been prized as a monument and symbol of these principles of justice and freedom on which all our institutions are founded.

It has been said that Magna Charta is the grandfather of the Constitution of the United States. It is the verbal bond of the common unity in the principles of government of each of The People of The Common Law, the English-speaking nations. It represents a government of law through a well-ordered constitution rather than a government of men through hasty legislation.

"Interdependence Day"

Some 20 years ago the beginnings of a movement to establish Interdependence Day which should be observed, not as a legal holiday, not as a racial or sectarian anniversary but as marking, on June 15 annually, the granting of Magna Charta and as an agency leading to the furthering of plans to develop the essential unity of thought and purpose and the closest affiliation of the seven English-speaking nations.

The United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain and Ireland, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand were thus to come together, in time to take rank, as Dr. Charles W. Eliot once wrote, "with that historic group, the Thirteen Colonies."

Five years ago the President of the United States became honorary president of the International Magna Charta Day Association. J. H. Whitley, speaker of the House of Commons, gave time and effort to discuss the forwarding plans and became a warm supporter of the spreading movement. The dean of Durham Cathedral, the Rt. Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, became actively interested.

Hosts of others, eminent men of the church, and of the political and economic worlds cast their efforts on the side of strengthening the organization. Such men as the Earl of Kintore, the Rev. Charles W. Gordan (Ralph Connor), P. McN. Glynn, Wilfred T. Grenfell, Willoughby Bullock, Sir Horace Plunkett, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Llewellyn H. Gwynne, Alexander Roberts and others.

Spread of Plan

Mr. Hamilton said that the association had adopted as its main plan the annual spreading observance of this one day in common when the background of Magna Charta itself might be reviewed as the main bulwark of all the freedom which has come as its result and given us our well ordered liberty firmly based upon the reign of law. It is the effort of the organization to influence everywhere the arousing of consciousness of the necessity of holding more closely together and of avoiding the influence of narrow racialism within our borders by the corresponding sound growth of nationalism. Through this closer unity of purpose Mr. Hamilton pointed out that a profound influence for world peace was making itself apparent.

The United States observes July 4 annually as Independence Day. The British Empire annually observes May 24 as Empire Day. And Mr. Hamilton thought that Magna Charta Day, falling midway between these two outstanding days was well named "Interdependence Day" and might well become increasingly the link to bind more closely together the nations which have such need of close co-operation in order to avoid "the common dangers" of which Elihu Root once spoke referring to the basis upon which future world security must rear itself.

English-Speaking Unity

Mr. Hamilton said he had found undeniable evidence, in his travels, both in the United States and Canada, and in Great Britain, that competent observers saw world peace hanging literally upon the closest co-operation of English-speaking nations, and he felt that any agency was of incontrovertible value which would increase respect for the law through a broader knowledge of the great Magna Charta and of the instruments which have grown from it, so that people everywhere might achieve a fuller reverence for liberty and a larger sense of responsibility for its maintenance that they should know the sacredness of citizenship and more fully realize its duties as well as its privileges.

Abraham Lincoln spoke of "America and Great Britain in Peace and Friendship Perpetual" and his words were prophetic of what this organization seeks lastingly to bring about, Mr. Hamilton said. "Walter Hines Page once said that British and American friendship was the greatest asset left to civilization today," Mr. Hamilton added.

While Magna Charta Day is observed generally on June 15 churches and Sunday schools formally observe Magna Charta Sunday upon the third Sunday in June, Mr. Hamilton said. Public school teachers everywhere are being urged to impress upon their pupils the importance and significance of the day.

Teachers' Aid Sought

The association, which has headquarters at 1678 East Minnehaha Street, St. Paul, Minn., is ready and anxious to furnish to teachers material for brief talks upon patriotism, the sacredness of citizenship, the necessity of law and order.

Hundreds of public school teachers have already eagerly welcomed such material which can be used graphically to point out to school children the fundamental facts that our liberties are not automatic and that we must live for the flag in peace as we would fight for it if war cannot be obliterated.

Mr. Hamilton has just returned from a lecture tour of Great Britain during which he was invited, by the Marquis of Lincolnshire, to speak at an observance at Runnymeade, that meadow on the Thames, near Egham in County Surrey where the barons forced King John to sign Magna Charta in 1215.

Cities Interdependence



JAMES WOODBURN HAMILTON
Founder and Executive Secretary of the International Magna Charta Day Association.

NEW TRAFFIC SQUAD SOON TO BEGIN WORK

Will Have Control Nights, Sundays and Holidays

Operation of the new traffic squad, formed by Herbert A. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, to handle all automobile traffic within the city proper during nights, Sundays and holidays, will relieve the regular police stations of all traffic duty and will leave the entire station force free for other work, starting next Sunday.

Fifty-four men were ordered transferred from station houses, 39 to Station 21 in the Arena Building and 15 to Station 20. It is expected a lieutenant will be in command of the new squad.

Station 21 will care for all traffic in the Back Bay and theater districts up to midnight and will direct traffic on mainly traveled streets on Sundays and holidays.

The men transferred are:

To Division 20—Michael J. Davenport, Thomas F. Kennedy, George A. Kelley, Frank J. Ferry, George Farran, Patrick J. Philben, Richard E. Hines John J. Vadeboncour, John Johnson, Peter Heritos, Cecil C. Craig, Linwood S. Gilman, William J. Wilkins, John S. Granger, and Earl L. Laird.

To Division 21—Ralph N. Eaton, Edward J. Franz, Patrick J. O'Donnell, William J. Hurley, William D. Casey, Martin T. Heffron, Pasquale Giordane, Harry King, Peter T. Golden, James J. Doherty, Harry K. Smith, John J. Smith, Philip E. Schumann, James J. Sullivan, Selden P. Knight, Verne W. Mabee, Earl B. Howland, Thomas J. Casey Jr., Peter I. Furey; John Condon, Albert F. Connolly, Charles H. Berkebile, John E. Sullivan, Carl E. Anderson, Mortimer Cullity, George H. Miller, Richard V. Mooney, Charles E. O'Connell, Seward T. Harvey, Patrick J. Donahue, Patrick J. Conway, George R. Hobbs Jr., Marland E. Hall, Joseph R. Coutu, Martin C. Cummings, John F. R. Hughes, James M. Walsh, James F. Flaherty, and Charles E. Guittarr.

MUSIC

Paul Doguereau

Paul Doguereau, pianist, made his first Boston appearance at Jordan Hall last evening. Before an audience which nearly filled the auditorium he played a variously assembled program, concluding with compositions by Debussy. It is as an interpreter of Debussy that Mr. Doguereau's fame has preceded him. In Paris, his native city, he is one of the group now championing the music of the great impressionist who for most of us has no need of a champion. If one may base an opinion on the few compositions played by Mr. Doguereau last evening, then one may judge this pianist a very able minister for the lovely music of his countryman. If only the program could have begun with a large number of Debussy's compositions, or at least arrayed them midway in the evening's music! Why do so many musicians save their finest work for final proffering, when many have gone their way?

The remainder of the program, if it was not as supple and beautiful at Mr. Doguereau's hands as was the Debussy, arrived at interesting expositions. It seems altogether possible that many may disagree vehemently with some of the readings Mr. Doguereau gave to the music he played. But whether one agree or not, the fact remains that Mr. Doguereau's work is forceful and vital. His three sonatas of Scarlatti were not the delicate, the shimmering, the gossamer musical texture some of us envision as the great old Italian master. Mr. Doguereau made him a bluff, hearty, gesturing man.

Schumann of the interminable "Etudes Symphoniques" held an important place in the music of the evening. Sharp contrasts filled the measures. From dark obscurity to lightness moved the musical object. But whatever the occasional exaggeration, the mood of restless Romanticism remained, surging through music and performance.

As for Chopin, Mr. Doguereau made his music bright and lissome, with decorations of flaky lightness. The contrast between heavily played chords and the spun silk of trills and smoothest runs made the music a technical as well as artistic asset. Whether agreement came with hearing or not, one would still have to admit the strength and logic of Mr. Doguereau's musical outlook. It was, indeed, a refreshing evening.

C. S. S.

ACADEMIC HONORS FOR TUFTS STUDENTS

Exercises Rank Second Only to Commencement

Academic honors were bestowed on numerous students at Tufts College yesterday at exercises which rank second only to commencement. Shortly before noon the prsident, Dr. John A. Cousens, led the faculty from Ballou Hall to the chapel, where the student body had assembled. There he made a brief address and presented the honors, each with an appropriate saluation.

Honors were bestowed as follows: James E. Nickerson, West Harwich, to represent college of liberal arts at commencement; Miriam Lowe, Methuen, to represent Jackson; Foster R. Spofford, Berlin, engineering school; Douglas H. Robbins, Lawrence, Crane Theological School; Foster R. Spofford, Lawrence, Class of '98 Scholarship; Hugh F. McKenna, Meriden, Conn., Greenwood Prize in Oratory; Morris I. Sadow, Boston, Goddard Prize in German; Richard Tousey, Somerville, Goddard Prize in Physics; Ruth A. Wilkinson, North Andover, Alphi Xi Delta Scholarship; Miriam Lowe, Methuen, Alpha Omicron Pi Scholarship, Brown Oratory Scholarship, and Goddard Prize in History; Allen H. Lester, Norwell, Class of '82, Scholarship; Doris R. Hutchinson, Lexington, special chemistry prize; Grace M. Anderson, Medford, for Alpha Xi Delta, the Chi Omega Cup; Morris Brown, Dorchester, William J. Bennett Scholarship; Arthur J. Gavigan, Peabody, for Phi Delta Fraternity, President's Loyalty Prize.

Phi Beta Kappa—Wallace J. Nichols, Medford; Earl C. Rogers, South Weymouth; James E. Nickerson, West Harwich; Allen H. Lester, Norwell; Miriam Lowe, Methuen; Ruth A. Wilkinson, North Andover; Serge I. Kostenetsky, Kiev, Russia.

The names of the winners of the Goddard prize readings, contested for last spring, as well as the winners of the Greenwood prize readings contests, held in the theological school, also were read. They were: Goddard, Georgiana J. van Tornow '26 of New York City, first prize; Gordon C. Reardon '26 of Quincy, second; Grace M. Havey '28 of Everett, third. Greenwood, Douglas H. Robbins '27 of Lawrence, first prize; Howard D. Spoer '26 of Woodhaven, N. Y., second; Lawrence W. Abbott '29 of Boston, third.

COMPENSATION LAW BETTERMENT SOUGHT

Mr. Young Would Repay Man for Time Lost From Work

A proposal that rehabilitation of disabled workmen should be made one of the objectives of the workmen's compensation law as well as the repayment of the man for his time lost from work was made by B. Loring Young, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, appearing yesterday before the special commission of the Legislature on the compensation law.

He advocated that provision be made by which part of the payments now received directly by the workman might be diverted to apply to the re-equipment of the man for employment.

E. G. Plowman, of the staff of the Associated Industries, told that board that the insurance companies now make individual payments as high as $1000, amounting in the aggregate to about $200,000 a year, in cases where the most effective relief would be rehabilitation.

An extension of time in which to make its report is asked of the Legislature by the commission in a communication filed with the clerk of the House. The commission was to report by Dec. 1. "The investigations of the commission," the communication says, "have raised problems so difficult and so various that the commission finds it cannot make its report by Dec. 1 and fully discharge its duty."

HARVARD AWARDS ECONOMICS PRIZE

M. M. Bober of the Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters sociology faculty, and instructor in economics and tutor in the division of history, government, and economics at Harvard, has been named winner of the D. A. Wells prize offered under the auspices of the Harvard economics department yearly for the best paper on a phase of economics submitted in open competition. The award carries with it a $500 prize and publication of the winning manuscript in the "Harvard Economics Series."

Mr. Bober's paper is entitled, 'Karl Marx's Interpretation of History." It will be published next spring. There was a large number of contestants. A graduate of the University of Montana, Mr. Bober holds the degrees of M. A. and Ph. D. from Harvard.

ELECTION OFFICIALS NAMED

Supervisors for the elections which will be held in Chelsea and Revere within the next month were appointed by Acting Governor Frank G. Allen and approved by the executive council yesterday under a suspension of the council's rules. Twenty supervisors were appointed for Chelsea, where the election is to be held Nov. 23, and 10 supervisors for Revere, where primaries will be held Nov. 23 and the election Dec. 14.

QUINCY INVITING CANDIDATES RIGHT INTO THE LIVING ROOM

Neighborhood Groups Set the Time and Place, Then Invite the Office Seeker—Frank Questions Asked and "Inside Information" Obtained

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 18—Quincy's men and women voters who recently provided that preferential primaries should be held to nominate candidates for municipal official positions, are showing their increasing interest in municipal affairs by inviting the candidates for mayor, the city council and the school committee into their homes where the neighbors await them to hear them speak and answer questions put to them frankly and directly concerning their plans and platforms for better municipal government.

Never in the recent history of Quincy, at least, has such widespread interest been taken in the municipal election. Not in years have so many of the now 21,000-odd voters been so concerned as there is evidence today they are in who shall sit in the chairs of the mayor, the city council and the school committee.

On Tuesday, Nov. 30, the people will nominate two candidates for mayor, six candidates for the three places as councilman-at-large, and four for the two places on the school committee. On Tuesday, Dec. 21, the voters will elect one of the two candidates who received the highest number of votes at the first preferential primary ever held in this city.

Zoning Vital Factor

The candidates for the mayoral nomination are men active in the civic, official and business life. The discussions which have been held by the candidates have dealt with the municipal and social problems, especially that of the adoption of an adequate zoning ordinance.

Two of the mayoral candidates are not emphasizing the zoning question as a campaign issue, while a citizens' committee is drawing up a new ordinance, as members of the city council voted for the first zoning proposition last spring and are committed to the improvement. Another of the candidates makes the adoption of a zoning ordinance one of the important planks in his platform.

Meetings are being held nightly by district improvement associations, women's organizations, different civic clubs and community centers, to which all of the mayoral candidates are invited, and at which they make it a point to be present and press their claims for consideration.

Property Assessments Assailed

That valuations of property have been greatly increased in the last five years—doubled, one mayoral candidate asserts—and that in many instances they have been assessed actually beyond a reasonable selling price for such property, is asserted on the stump in this campaign. The tax rate in Quincy is $27.60, but it is argued that when the valuation of the properties is considered the property owners are really paying taxes at the rate of $50 per $1000 of actual value.

Economy and efficiency in the administration of city affairs is also stressed by the various candidates for nomination for Mayor and the City Council. It is insisted by certain candidates that the city government is costing the taxpayers too much in comparison with the service they receive. The street-construction program and the manner in which highway work has been laid out and accomplished also have come in for discussion.

There are five active candidates for the two nominations to be made for the mayoralty—a two-year term. Under the Quincy preferential primary law, which the voters approved as a referendum on the ballot at the state election, Nov. 2, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes on Nov. 30 will be the official candidates for Mayor at the municipal election on Dec. 21.

Nine candidates, so far, have presented themselves for the six nominations to be made for the three councilman-at-large seats to be filled for the next two years in the City Council.

For the School Committee nominations there are six candidates for the four selections to be made at the preferential primary, two of whom will be elected on Dec. 21.

Candidates for Mayoralty

For the mayoralty, Charles A. Ross, of a piano company in Boston, 13 years a member of the Quincy City Council and for the last six years its president, offers himself as a candidate for Mayor, declaring that his years of service and knowledge of the Quincy municipal government entitle him to serious consideration by the citizens for the position to which he aspires.

His platform cites his knowledge of the city government, his belief that reasonable taxes should be imposed that necessary improvements be continued. He has stated repeatedly that while Quincy is a residential city he favors its industrial development and will invite manufacturing enterprises to locate in the city, pay their share of the taxes and thereby help to lift part of the burden of taxation now imposed on the owners of homes.

His position is that Quincy should have the kind of industry that would not injure the homes and property it now has. He says that reasonable taxes, lower rates for electricity for home use and for power in factories will attract manufacturing plants to the city. While not stressing the zoning problem which is now in the hands of a citizens' zoning committee for solution, Mr. Ross says that he favors the proposition on large grounds and points to the fact that as president of the city council the first plan received his support.

Tax Relief Advocated

Forrest I. Neal, managing owner of a laundry, former president of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, and a charter member of the Quincy Rotary Club, has been saying in his campaign for nomination for Mayor, "Let us have a new deal and a fight for lower taxes."

He is stressing his business experience, and says he brings a fresh and unhampered viewpoint because he has not been in politics in Quincy hitherto. "My first action as Mayor will be for the relief of the taxpayer," he says. He says he believes that in many parts of Quincy property is assessed too high.

He advocates a program of the strictest economy, readjustment of methods in street construction, standardization in schoolhouse erection, development of new streets, encouragement of bus-line transportation, and the enactment of a zoning ordinance "for protective purposes only and in general terms rather than in detailed restrictions and limitations."

Joseph L. Whiton is a candidate for re-election as Mayor. He was Quincy's war Mayor, serving for two terms in the years 1917-18-19 and '20. He was a member of the Quincy City Council for several years and on the stump recalls his war activities and his knowledge of the problems of the city gained through his service as Mayor and councilman. He tells the voters that the fact that he has been Mayor of Quincy twice is "an asset in itself." He is in the rubber business.

Thomas J. McGrath is at present a member of the city council and has been for several terms. He has given largely of his energies in the Council to care over disbursements of city funds and has opposed propositions on the ground that he was a custodian of the taxpayers' money. His campaign is conducted largely along these lines. He is a printer engaged in business in Boston.

John McKay is a Quincy attorney and has been city solicitor for the municipality. He is telling the voters that he will do away with railroad grade crossings in the city of Quincy and is advising them to appeal to the Attorney-General of the State to take action.

The candidates for the city council are: Russell T. Bates, a Quincy attorney; Arthur I. Burgess, attorney; Angelo P. Bizzozero, granite manufacturer and in the council; Carl T. Meander, a Boston chemist; Arthur B. Hultman, district court officer; Robert N. Norton, Quincy business man; Fred A. Holbrook, a salesman; Clifton D. Baker and Edwin A. Poland, real estate operator.

For the School Committee, Col. Warren E. Sweetser and Dr. Daniel B. Reardon seek renomination and re-election. The other candidates are: Sturgis Hunt, James T. Crotty, Edwin G. Turner and John S. Higgins.

SYNTHETIC OIL AS FUEL SEEN

(Continued from Page 1)

unlimited quantities we see no possibility of a world food shortage for an indefinite period, and when it comes it will be no worse than it has been in the past when population has been limited by inability to get food or to transport it."

"The consumption of the prospectively normal amount of fertilizer will require a great amount of food or equivalent of electric energy, say five tons of good coal and coke per ton of nitrogen fixed, but the total amount will still be less compared with that used in the iron and steel industry. In other words, our fuel supply will not halt fertilizer production."

Dr. Frederich Bergius of Heidelberg and Prof. Franz Fischer, internationally known German chemist and director of the Kaiser Wilhelm institute for coal research at Mulheim-Ruhr, told how Germany was working to develop a synthetic oil to meet the shortage of petroleum resources. Dr. Bergius described his discovery whereby coal may be transformed into oil by means of hydrogenation.

Delegates to the conference who heard these speakers visioned a time when automobiles and other gas-driven engines would be propelled by low priced synthetic oil.

Taking the country as a whole, the smoke nuisance is increasing alarmingly, Osborn Monnett, consulting engineer of Chicago, said.

Question of Smoke

"In hundreds of cities and fair-sized towns no regulations whatever are in effect," he aded. "Even in those cities where attempts are made to regulate installations, the efforts are confined to the larger and more important plants, and do not include small heating plants, which present a large part of the problem."

The haze that hangs over some of the eastern cities he attributed to soot from high temperature fires—industries and plants. But the problem of the future is the problem of the small heating plant in the homes, he believes, because high temperature plants are giving much attention to eliminating smoke by skillful burning of fuel, whereas in the great mass of household plants there "has been no advance in methods of burning coal in the last 100 years."

O. P. Hood, chief mechanical engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, discussing "smokeless coal" declared that "the term 'smokeless coal' is a challenge to the combustion engineer."

"None of his art is needed to make anthracite and coke burn smokelessly, but as increasing amounts of volatile matter are associated in the fuel, more and more demands are made upon his skill in furnace design, in adaptation to service and to care in operation to keep within absolute or even practical smokeless limits," he declared.

More Uses for Gas

Dr. Horace C. Porter, consulting chemical engineer of Philadelphia, foresaw the use of gas as a domestic heating agent as its price is reduced through suitable changes in the rate structure and quality standards and by use of large central producing stations.

A development in the gas industry that will prove that, "by modern methods heat is delivered in the form of gas with much greater efficiency than in the form of electricity," is coming, according to C. J. Ramsburg, Pittsburgh engineer. He discounted the belief that soon everything would be electrified.

"No country, for its safety's sake, can afford to neglect the development of its coal resources in the direction of coal carbonization," Geoffrey M. Gill, consulting engineer of London, said.

He added that as far as he can visualize the future there will be a great growth in the quantity of coal carbonized to take the place of the failing natural gas supply and to reduce the quantity of oil used.

Robert T. Haslam, professor of chemical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, led the discussion that followed the reading of the papers.

HOOD WORKERS ENTERTAINED

More than 1000 members of the H. P. Hood and Sons, Inc., Mutual Benefit Association attended the nineteenth annual meeting and banquet in Ford Hall last night. Edgar Perry of Stoneham was chosen president at the annual election. Other officers elected were R. A. Ellis of Brookline, vice-president; E. W. Jefferson of Winthrop, financial secretary; F. F. Julien of Cambridge, recording secretary; J. A. Foley of Malden, treasurer, and G. Littlefield of Cliftondale, auditor.

SUPERIOR OIL PROFIT

Superior Oil Corporation net profit of $64,939 after interest, depreciation and depletion for the quarter ended Sept. 30 equals five cents a share on 1,102,238 no-par shares, contrasted with a deficit of $168,009 in the third quarter of 1925.

LATE EXPENSE RETURNS FILED

Reports of 14 Candidates Turned Over to Attorney-General's Office

Returns of expenses of 14 candidates received at the office of the Secretary of State today, two days late, will be turned over to the Attorney-General's department for whatever action is deemed advisable, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, said today.

Among them is the return of the Arthur K. Reading public service committee, reporting expenditures in behalf of Mr. Reading, who was elected Attorney-General to take office Jan. 1. This committee reported contributions totaling $2963, expenditures of a like amount, and liabilities of $687.42 for printing.

Under the law the returns must be filed by Tuesday, Nov. 16. Many candidates mailed their expense sheets in and they were accepted up to noon yesterday.

Among other returns received today was that of William S. Conroy of Fall River, who was Senator Walter E. McLane's Democratic opponent. Mr. Conroy reports an expenditure of $263.25 in the election campaign.

At the Secretary's office it was pointed out that Dec. 2 is the last day allowed political committees to file expense returns.

William J. Foley, district attorney-elect of Boston, spent $150 for radiocasting in the recent election campaign.

Frank H. Foss (R.), of Fitchburg, Representative, spent $472.43. The James A. Gallivan campaign committee received $200 and spent the same for advertising in behalf of the candidacy of Mr. Gallivan of South Boston.

George R. Stobbs (R.), of Worcester, Representative, spent $250, while Minerva D. Kepple of Fall River, a candidate for Congress, expended $78.25.

Mr. Walsh Expended $7088

David I. Walsh, United States Senator-elect, spent $7,088.21, he reported shortly before 5 o'clock last night. Of this sum, the Democratic State Committee received $1598, while the remainder went for printing, advertising, etc.

Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney, reported an expenditure of $135, which was paid to the Thomas C. O'Brien Public Service Committee.

James F. Powers, councillor of Boston, the only Democratic member of the Governor's Council, made no expenditures.

Joseph W. Martin Jr., Representative in Congress, of North Attleboro, filed his return, which shows an expenditure of $243.75.

The Suffolk County Democratic Citizens' Committee, organized in behalf of the candidacy of William C. Prout for district attorney, reports receipts of $7895 and expenditures of $7893.98.

Henry L. Kincaide of Quincy, who was elected to the Senate, spent $395.75.

Sheriff Had No Expenses

Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, also filed his return showing expenditures of $2825.

John A. Keliher, sheriff, of Suffolk County reports "no expenses."

John E. Swift, defeated Democratic candidate for the office of Attorney-General, expended $275.15.

William S. Youngman, State Treasurer, spent $683.33 in the election campaign, he reported.

Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, Representative in Congress, spent $931.63.

Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council, as an independent candidate for district attorney, expended $335.26.

MANITOBA SCHOLARSHIPS

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—As a means of stimulating interest in co-operative methods, the Co-operative Marketing Board of Manitoba has decided to award three scholarships annually to students at the Manitoba Agricultural College Two of the scholarships will be given to students taking the degree course and the third to those taking the diploma course. Their award will be conditional on the successful students reregistering for the completion of their respective course, at the Agricultural college. Only bona fide residents of Manitoba, who have lived in the Province at least a year, may compete for the scholarships.

PLAN BOSTON POULTRY SHOW

The Boston Poultry Association's annual show will be held in Mechanics Building from Dec. 28 to Jan. 1, William B. Atherton, manager of the show, has announced. In addition to the various breeds of hens several hundred fantail pigeons will be entered. Entries close on Monday, Dec. 6.

IDENTIFYING SECOND OFFENDERS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING ORDERED

Attorney-General-Elect, in Letter to Police Chiefs of Middlesex County, Quotes Law Compelling Reports of All Cases to Motor Registrar

Police officials now have means for identifying second offenders against the drunken driving law, and they are expected to use it in every case in order to put the offenders in jail, Arthur K. Reading, Middlesex County district attorney, has instructed the chiefs of police of the cities and towns in his district.

This admonition was given in a letter by Mr. Reading calling attention to the statute enacted by the last Legislature in which officers making complaints of driving while intoxicated are required to communicate with the state Registrar of Motor Vehicles to learn if the defendant has been convicted of a similar crime at any other time within the last six years.

The law provides that this information shall be made part of the complaint and the fact of the previous conviction be placed before the Court in order that the prosecuting attorney may demand a jail sentence upon the second charge if a conviction is obtained.

The district attorney's communication is taken as a forecast of increasingly stringent enforcement in Middlesex County of the law against drunken driving, and it takes on added interest from the fact that Mr. Reading has been elected attorney general of the Commonwealth and will assume that office in January.

Will Aid Registrar

It is also in one respect a demand upon enforcement officers to co-operate actively with the office of the State Registrar in clearing the highways of motorists who take the wheel while under the influence of liquor, a campaign in which Frank A. Goodwin, the Registrar, has recently made public criticisms of an alleged indifferent or lax attitude of prosecuting attorneys in some other districts.

The letter which police chiefs of cities and towns in Middlesex County have received from Mr. Reading first quotes the 1926 statute, which says:

"Before a magistrate or other officer authorized to receive complaints in criminal cases reduces a complaint to writing, or before a prosecuting officer presents evidence to the grand jury, charging a person with having operated a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, he shall communicate with the office of the Registrar, and shall inquire as to whether there is in said office any record or other information tending to show that such person has been finally convicted of a like offence by a court or magistrate of the Commonwealth within a period of six years immediately preceding the commission of the offense with which he is charged, and if it shall appear to such magistrate or other officer, or to the grand jury, as the case may be, that such person has so been convicted, the complaint or indictment shall contain an averment to that effect which shall specify such court or magistrate and the late of such conviction. . . ."

Court Report Ordered

Mr. Reading then adds:

"It will be noted hereafter by all those who appear as prosecuting officers or complainants in cases alleging the operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor that this is the law—to be strictly adhered to and without exception in all instances.

"The above offense is one of the misdemeanors which in the first instance should be brought before a district court. Whenever the district court declines jurisdiction and finds probable cause to hold the defendant for the Grand Jury, the prosecuting officer or complainant must present a signed certificate which will be provided upon application in conformity with the above law by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles before the case may be presented to the Grand Jury.

"The certificate, setting forth that the previous conviction of the defendant in a specified court on a certain date and under a particular name, or that the defendant has no record, must be ready for presentation to the Grand Jury simultaneously with the presentment of any complaint on which evidence is to be offered for consideration by the Grand Jury.

"The Grand Jury convenes on the same day that cases come up from the district court to be entered in the superior court. There is no time to secure the certificate above referred to before the Grand Jury begin the hearing of complaints.

"Complaints alleging operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor should also contain the charge of a previous conviction, as set forth above, inasmuch as the Grand Jury must vote upon this second charge in order for it to be incorporated and made a part of the indictment."

HIGH TAX RATES CALLED NEEDLESS

Lynn Mayor Says "Eliminate Extravagance, Waste, Graft"

Any tax rate in a Massachusetts city which exceeds $26 is a sign of extravagance, waste and graft, Ralph S. Bauer, Mayor of Lynn, told members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at the monthly meeting and dinner in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building last night. Mayor Bauer serves without any salary. Last year he reduced the Lynn tax rate from $36.80 to $30.80. The Mayor said that if the right man could be appointed Mayor of Boston and given unlimited authority to act for the best interests of the city, the tax rate could be reduced to $20.

The speaker charged that the greatest amount of abuse was shown in the handling of Boston's department of the poor, and a system, similar to that employed by the Lynn Mayor, where a system of cross checks with the other charities has been introduced, was recommended. Graft in the Lynn department for the poor was discovered and checked to the extent which netted a saving of $78,000, Mayer Bauer said.

Extravagance, coupled with impractical methods applied in certain departments, adds tremendously to the high costs in the public schools, the Mayor told the real estate men. A common example, said Mayor Bauer, is taken from the manual training department where the child is taught to build a fancy chair or an elaborate pair of book ends with no instruction in the ordinary art of repairing a door latch or installation of a window pane. This condition was traced to the artistic tendencies of the educators, who, the Mayor said, do little to give the child things that will be of value in their everyday lives.

COUNCILORS' CLUB HAS GET-TOGETHER

More than a score of men who have sat in the Massachusetts executive council within the last 35 years gathered at the annual meeting of the Councilors' Club at Young's Hotel yesterday. Among the guests of the councilors were acting Governor Frank G. Allen, Eugene N. Foss, former governor, and Robert Luce, former lieutenant-governor, now a member of Congress.

The club re-elected Walter S. Watson of Harvard as its president. He was a member of the council from 1903 to 1905. Other officers include Arthur H. Lowe, vice-president and Harry H. Williams, secretary-treasurer. Among the councilors who attended were James Donovan of Boston, whose term was from 1892 to 1894, and William W. Davis of Cambridge, who served from 1899 to 1900.

Museum of Fine Arts

Free guidance at the Museum of Fine Arts on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock, is proving popular with visitors, especially with strangers in the city. The parties average 10 a day, many different cities and states being represented, one group recently being from California.

Two lectures are announced by the Museum of Fine Arts for Nov. 23 and Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, in the lecture hall. The first is by Lawrence Binyon, deputy keeper in the British Museum, on "The Art of the T'ang Period," and the second is by Dr. Ernst Kuehnel, keeper in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, on "Islamic Pottery."

AIR TRANSPORT PLANS EXPANSION

Colonial Announces It Is to Increase Resources

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18 (AP)—The resources of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., which now total $1,000,000, will be greatly increased in preparation for the entering of bids for the operation of the air mail route between New York and Chicago, it was announced yesterday by J. T. Trippe, manager of the concern.

The first step in the expansion of the company, which plans to operate a passenger service between New York and Boston next spring, materialized yesterday when a three-motored Fokker airplane, similar to the one used by Lieut.-Commander Richard E. Byrd in his flight to the North Pole, was delivered to the company. A series of trial flights over the New York to Boston route to determine a standard flying schedule will begin soon.

One more Fokker airplane will be delivered soon, and in January the company expects to receive two Stout all-metal airplanes.

Copley Players Radiocast Playlet

George Bernard Shaw's one-act play, "O'Flaherty, V. C.," was radiocast with first-rate effect from Station WEEI last evening, by players from the resident company of the Copley Theater. E. E. Clive, director of the company, played the title rôle with a fine relish for the character and the brogue. He was well seconded by Nan Marriott-Watson as O'Flaherty's mother, and by C. Wordley Hulse as Madigan. The players' stage experience was evident in their crisp and clear enunciation, and their warmly emotional voices. Doubtless this experience, too, was of use to them in their nice handling of the pauses that were needed for the laughs of the invisible audience, that none of the words should be missed. Altogether this was an auspicious start for a new weekly feature of Station WEEI. The Copley Players are to appear every Wednesday evening from 7:30 to 8 in a one-act play.

BELMONT CLUB WOMEN MEET

Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith of Somerville, director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Carl L. Schrader of Belmont, fourth vice-president of the Massachusetts State Federation, and Mrs. Burt S. Currier, seventh district director, were guests of honor at the presidents' day reception given by the Belmont Woman's Clubs, Mrs. Emory F. Chaffee president, yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall. This was preceded by a luncheon at which 75 presidents of local clubs were guests.

SAFETY ZONES FOR SCHOOLS

In an effort better to protect school children from motor vehicles the city's street commissioners will paint white lines for safety zones around public schools and will put into effect rules which will govern motorists in relation to these zones, Maj. Charles T. Harding, a member of the Boston Street Commission, told members of the Interchange Club at a meeting in Somerset Street last night. The co-operation of the police will be secured in enforcing the special rules, said Major Harding.

SHAFFER OIL & REFINING

Shaffer Oil & Refining for September reports net after expenses of $443,296, compared with $287,153 in September, 1925. Twelve months' net was $4,654,787, compared with $3,374,893.

TREND TO BUS MERGERS SEEN AS SERVICE AID

Motor Transport Progress Discussed at Automotive Engineers' Convention

Extensive mergers among the smaller bus operators and further supplanting of unprofitable electric and steam railway passenger service by motor transportation were forecast by speakers who addressed the closing session of the three-day convention of the Society of Automotive Engineers at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today.

Growth of motor transportation will follow the development of existing lines and the better co-ordination of services now conducted by a large number of small companies, according to G. T. Seely of the Chicago Motor Coach Company, whose paper was read by F. C. Horner of the General Motors Company.

Mr. Seely also emphasized the importance of preventive maintenance in the upkeep of motor vehicles, and urged that buses and trucks receive the same painstaking care as is given to steam railway and trolley cars.

Bus Pioneering Ended

"The pioneering days of bus operation are practically over, and at the present time there are few locations in which new bus installations can be made," Mr. Seely's address stated. "Nearly all of the centers of population, including even the smaller cities and towns, are connected either by hard surfaced roads, or roads sufficiently good to permit bus operation, and over practically all of these roads buses are now in operation.

"Bus operation can no longer be considered as an experiment. It has been conclusively proven that the operation of buses is a necessity, and is not to be considered in the light of a temporary makeshift. The continued success of bus operation is dependent upon establishing standards of equipment and standards of maintenance that are comparable with the finest steam railway and electric railway practice.

"Up to the present time the development of bus design has been rapid, keeping pace with the development of bus operation, and embracing all the phases of city and intercity operating conditions. It would appear that at this time the manufacturer, by a careful study of the demands of his customers and of the various requirements of state regulatory bodies, can establish a standard that will meet practically all conditions.

"Greater reliability in service will follow preventive maintenance. There is no reason why motorbus operation should not be fully as reliable as electric railway or steam railway service, provided that vehicles are properly designed and properly inspected and maintained.

Better Upkeep Needed

"A passenger in a steam railway train or on a well-conducted street or interurban electric system rarely sees a vehicle that gives any indication of not being in 100 per cent operating condition. Contrasted with this condition, a very large number of buses in operation at the present time are in poor condition.

"From the traffic standpoint, if the better bus will attract one more passenger every two trips than the poorer bus, the difference in earning power will more than pay for the higher standard of maintenance. The reasons for this seems elemental and obvious."

C. S. Lyon of the Motor Haulage Shop & Garage Company, discussed methods of selling motor truck transportation at the forenoon session Tires were the subject of the afternoon session. J. A. Buchanan of the Bureau of Public Roads told how different types of tire equipment affect the amount of impact of the wheels on the road. Facts relating to the use of pneumatic, cushion, and solid tires on trucks and motorcoaches were told by J. W. Linforth, A. L. Schoff, and L. W. Fox, representing respectively the Goodyear, Overman, and Firestone tire companies. The results of tests of brake drum heat on motorcoach tires were given by C. W. Bedford and Ernest Blaker of the B. F. Goodrich Company.

"It is not likely that any thoughtful truck owner would care to see his three-ton trucks suspended in the air and undergoing treatment from a trip hammer arranged underneath to continually strike blows against the tires amounting to 33 tons and with occasional blows even more severe," Mr. Buchanan pointed out. "This is not an idle example of tire impacts on the road. The equivalent effect may easily occur if the owner permits his trucks to be operated on the highways with worn-out tire equipment.

"Aside from damaging a good road or making a bad road worse, he is hammering out the life of his trucks. If he permits the trucks to strike 30- to 50-ton blows on the pavement, the pavement will strike equal blows against the trucks. The use of even reasonably good tire equipment on trucks operating with reasonable loads will result in less public expense in maintaining the highways and in less operating or upkeep expense to the truck owner."

Some interesting results of studies made to improve motorcoach and truck fleet operations from the tire standpoint were shown in lantern slides of charts by Mr. Linforth. The development of pneumatic tires that are capable of delivering 20,000 miles in such exacting service as that demanded by coach and truck fleets has not been without its serious problems. The most recent and most interesting development is that of the balloon or low-pressure truck and coach tires, which have been operated during the last three years in various types of service on an increasing number of fleets, he said.

Ways to Better Public Service

Ways in which the railroads can serve the public better and at the same time increase both freight and passenger traffic revenue by co-ordination with highway transportation were discussed by W. J. Cunningham, professor of transportation in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, at the banquet which the society held last night at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Pointing out that the railroads recently completed their first centenary and motor vehicles their first quarter century, he gave some startling figures of the astounding growth of automotive transportation and its relation to rail transportation. Approximately $18,000,000,000 is now invested in the 20,000,000 registered motor vehicles, of which 2,500,000 are trucks and 70,000 motorcoaches.

This investment is more than double that of 1920 and is about 3½ times the investment in railroad rolling stock, he said. About $8,000,000,000 is invested in hard surfaced highways, while about $17,000,000,000 is invested in railroad rights of way, trackage and structures. Thus the total investment in motor vehicles and improved roads exceeds that in railroads and their equipment by nearly $4,000,000,000.

"The automotive industry adds to railroad tonnage much more in good paying business than trucks take away in poor paying tonnage," Professor Cunningham said. "More than 3,000,000 freight cars loaded with motor vehicles or materials used in the automotive industry were hauled in 1925. This does not include road materials. Together they made up one-eighth of the total railroad traffic.

Trucks Develop New Traffic

"Moreover, trucks have developed probably one ton of new freight for each ton taken away from the railroads, by developing new producing territories remote from the stations.

"A sound policy of co-ordination would be for the railroads to organize the motortruck as a means of relief from providing freight house and other terminal facilities for the most burdensome and least desirable class of traffic so that these can be used for tonnage that moves in solid trains over each engine division.

"A further element is in the utilization of trucks by the railroads or under contract as substitutes for the way freight train. Several railroads are so using trucks in and near large terminals and as a substitute for local freight trains on thin-traffic branch lines. Store-door delivery is also highly desirable and bound to come."

David I. Walsh, Senator-elect, reviewing the part which the Federal Government has played in the progress of the motor vehicle industry particularly through the construction of better roads, expressed disapproval of excessive taxes upon automobiles. He pledged his support to measures designed to protect the public interests in transportation.

Representing Mayor Nichols, Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council, welcomed the delegates to Boston, outlined traffic conditions and invited the co-operation of the society. Robert H. Newcomb, assistant to the vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, presided.

POETRY PRIZE WINNER HAS NEW WORK IN HAND

Mrs. William H. Coburn, who has been awarded the first prize of $50 in the poetry contest recently conducted by the Women's City Club, is now engaged in other literary work which it is hoped will be made known to members of the club in the near future. Her first poem to be published appeared in the Musical Courier in 1916.

Mrs. Coburn lives in the old Hammond house built in 1645 on Chestnut Hill. She is also the author of an article on the history and architecture of the house, which appeared recently, and is chairman of the music subcommittee of the club.



MRS. WILLIAM H. COBURN

To meet the interest of club members in dramatic writing, four lecture-lessons on play writing will be given by Corning White, the first next Friday at 3:30 p. m. at the clubhouse. Mr. White is a successful dramatist, the principal author of "The Virgin," which ran in New York last season.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION ELECTS DR. SUZZALLO

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Henry Suzzallo, whose dismissal as president of the University of Washington recently caused underspread comment, has been elected chairman of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. His term is for two years. Dr. Suzzallo has been a member of the board since 1919.

Dr. Henry Smith Pritchard, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, said Dr. Suzzallo's election was a decisive pledge of confidence in him.

WELL KNOWN MASON HONORED

With the official visitation of Herbert S. Locke, District Deputy Grand Master for the Fourth Masonic District, to Eliot Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Jamaica Plain, last evening, that Grand Lodge official completed his last formal visit of his two-year term as deputy. One of the largest suites accompanying a deputy in this district was present at the ceremony, at which Mr. Locke was presented with a beautiful watch and chain from the past and presiding masters and wardens of lodges in the Fourth and Twenty-fifth districts.

NEW ENGLAND'S FUTURE THEME OF 1200 LEADERS

(Continued from Page 1)

besides the Connecticut Governor who will be able to attend.

In the lobby of the hotel are posters, leaflets, pamphlets, cartoons, catalogues and other media of advertising of all sizes and description calling the public's attention to the business, residential and recreational advantages of New England cities and towns. These exhibits are a feature of the conference, the result of the second conference is expected to be felt in the legislatures of the six states. There may be bills present to pave the way for the power co-operation movement, for agricultural projects and other measures adopted by the council of 72 men.

Factors which are retarding normal growth of certain New England industries are clearly brought to light as a result of surveys of the shoe, cotton dress goods and knitted underwear and hosiery industries made under direction of the research committee of the council. The committee reports also deal with effective methods for overcoming factors which have been militating against the proper marketing of New England-made goods.

Style goods predominate in New England's manufacture of shoes, knit goods, and cotton dress goods, the council survey shows. The reports state that if New England is to maintain her proper position as a producer of these articles it is essential that constant study be made of modern styling methods and that leadership in style making be maintained within New England.

Unique in Their Method

These reports of the council's research committee, of which A. Lincoln Filene of Boston is chairman, are considered to be absolutely unique in their method. The committee began its studies of the problems of these three industries in New England, none of which is expanding in proportion to growth of the same industries elsewhere, by looking into the sale of their products in retail stores, especially in New England.

Retail stores in every New England state were visited by the research committee's investigators. The retailers were asked to state what goods in these lines they bought in New England, and to give their reasons for preferring either New England goods, or competing goods made elsewhere. These inquiries developed quickly the strong and weak points of New England-made goods as viewed by retailers, and also brought forth many constructive criticisms and suggestions from the distributors.

Each study was made by the research committee in co-operation with groups of manufacturers, and all the information obtained from retailers was turned over to the manufacturers. The manufacturers in turn made suggestions for carrying the studies further, to show in particular how some firms in New England, in all these industries, are making successes. All the manufacturers' groups, it is stated, gave their approval to the reports, which will be further discussed by Mr. Filene at the Friday morning session of the conference.

Every state in New England has an appreciable interest in the cotton textile industry. This is also true of knitted underwear and hosiery industries, and three New England states are engaged in shoe manufacture. The survey embraces a study of marketing difficulties, manufacturing methods in leading plants, styling, and other factors which affect distribution of New England-made merchandise in the markets of the country, and New England in particular, in competition with like merchandise produced in factories outside of the six New England states.

Cotton Dress Goods

The survey developed that the problem of the cotton dress goods industry here, as stated by leading textile manufacturers, is not one that can be solved by the industry as a whole, but must be solved by the various mills individually.

Success or failure of the individual properties is likely to lie, according to the findings of the committee, in (1) determination through study of the problems of distribution of specific plants and resultant policies to be followed; (2) managerial initiative to carry out these policies; and (3) financial capacity to execute methods and policies adopted.

The survey has developed evidence from the distributors consulted that the dress goods industry, in common with some other New England industries, is out of touch with the real market demands and does not sense the significance of changes in fashion and style with such force as to impel alterations of products or methods. Methods must be found, the report states, to bring market demands more forcibly into contact with factory production.

Distribution of cotton dress goods from the mills to the final distributors has been found to be an exceedingly complicated procedure. A common channel follows: Mill to commission house, to broker, to converter, to finisher, back to converter, to wholesaler, to retailer.

There is general agreement among the distributors consulted that a lack of more direct contact between the manufacturers and retailers, by cutting off the mill from knowledge of the final destination of its products, keeps it out of touch with consumer demand and tends to prevent the direction of production into the most profitable channels.

The committee finds that there is need for co-ordination between manufacturer and retailer in order that the manufacturer may make his control of styling, production and marketing more effective from a retail sales viewpoint. Distribution methods are gradually changing, the committee finds, the tendency being for mills to assume a more direct control of sales.

What the Study Shows

Style goods predominate in New England mills. Style leadership is essential, therefore, if New England mills are to be profitable. Complicated methods of distribution at present make it difficult to stimulate sales by means available in other industries. The investigation among retail stores indicates that in many cases New England mills have not sufficiently cultivated the good will of their customers, and that stimulation of sales effort is needed by many manufacturers.

The New England mill has the advantage of long experience and reputation for quality of its products, together with nearness to New York—the style center as well as the primary market. The present scheme of distribution is a legacy from the days when a seller's market prevailed, and is inadequate to meet the requirements of a buyer's market.

Many New England mills, the committee found, have allowed their equipment to become antiquated and obsolete. One mill, and this is not an isolated case, had equipment averaging more than 23 years old.

Consideration of the textile industry of New England received much attention in the council's studies by reason of the importance of the industry to New England. Cotton goods, for instance, make up more than a fifth of the total volume of manufacured products in New Hampshire, slightly less than one-fifth in Rhode Island; Maine and Massachusetts follow with cotton texiles constituting more than 10 per cent of the industrial total, while in Connecticut textiles constitute 7½ per cent, and less than 5 per cent in Vermont. In virtually every state the welfare of the industry is a matter of importance to every citizen, while the prosperity of most of the states is directly affected by the condition of this industry.

It is the converter upon whom the average cotton mill in New England is dependent, not only for its distribution, but for the styling, finishing and merchandising of a large part of its products. In the present scheme of distribution, the converter performs a most important function. He styles and sells a large proportion of the cotton goods for the dress market. He is, in fact, the main outlet for gray goods from New England mills. Types of fabric in which New England mills lead, according to the converters, include hard twist voiles, broadcloths, high count warp sateens, pongees, crepes and combed goods in general.

Hand-to-Mouth Buying

Hand-to-mouth buying in most cases has the approval of the converter. One converter says: "Whereas formerly business came in a rush at certain seasons and fell off to almost nothing at other times, orders are now received every day, money comes in every day, credits are better, not only because purchases are smaller with corresponding debits, but also because goods can be held up for slow paying firms until they pay."

The New England manufacturer of women's knitted underwear has, in the opinion of distributors consulted, overlooked an important avenue for sales and profits in allowing other sections of the country to exploit to a far greater extent than he has done the present demand for silk and rayon underwear.

A common observation, as in the case of the cotton dress goods trade, is that New England manufacturers in the knit goods lines, as a class, fail to keep closely in touch with current demand; that their advertising and sales efforts are less effective than those of manufacturers in competing sections, and that the New England manufacturer overemphasizes price in his offerings, whereas quality and style are at present the chief considerations in retailers' buying. Emphasis on style, it has been found, lessens the importance of price to the retail buyer of hosiery or underwear.

New England underwear manufacturers are obtaining a good proportion of the business of New England retailers except in women's silk underwear. New England hosiery manufacturers are getting a smaller share of New England retailers' purchases than the underwear manufacturers, the weakest point being men's and women's silk hosiery, while the strongest is wool hosiery of all kinds.

The importance of full-fashioned hosiery for women is increasing, yet less than 10 per cent of the New England production is full-fashioned. Almost 90 per cent of women's silk hosiery sold in New England stores is full-fashioned. Production of full-fashioned hosiery in all materials for women now exceeds the production of seamless grades.

Delivery and fill-in services by the manufacturers are becoming increasingly important in view of the trend toward hand-to-mouth or current buying on the part of the retailers.

One of the outstanding facts developed by the council's researches is that scarcely any women's silk underwear is made in New England, although it constitutes almost one-third of the women's underwear market.

Periodic studies of market conditions are needed, the committee states, to enable manufacturers to anticipate changes in style demand and to watch changing economic factors governing distribution.

North vs. South

While it is doubtless true that southern knitting mills have a certain primary advantage in labor costs, a study of changes in the industry, as exemplified by new plants opening up and old plants going out to business, brings to light a condition from which New England can derive encouragement, the survey indicates.

Since 1920, for instance, twice as many plants have opened up in New England as have gone out of business, while in the South, for every hundred new plants that have opened, 75 old plants have gone out of business. New England has gained six new mills making full fashioned hosiery and lost none; the South has gained five and lost 2. New England has gained 29 new mills making seamless hosiery and lost 17; the South has gained 130 and lost 93. In underwear, New England has gained eight mills and lost eight, while the South has gained 11 and lost 10—a very slight net gain for the South.

The committee found in the hosiery trade that 75 per cent of the hosiery manufacturers interviewed have changed their products in the past five years. It is significant, the survey indicates, that those manufacturers who are developing a better type of product are selling direct to the retailer. Almost the same number of manufacturers who have made changes in the past five years are contemplating still further changes.

Seven manufacturers place "price" first in importance, three "quality," and two "style." This does not correspond with the buying habits of the retailer revealed in the market survey, but is due, undoubtedly, to the fact that most New England firms sell to jobbers through commission agents.

A majority of the manufacturers interviewed agree that the buying habits of their customers have changed materially in the past five years. On the other hand, a similar majority state they have made no change in their sales policies during the same period. One-third have increased the number of salesmen.

The Situation in Shoes

It is somewhat of a surprise to learn through the research committee's survey that in the New England stores surveyed the majority of women's shoes retailing for more than $7.50 were purchased outside of New England, especialy in Brooklyn. New England led the rest of the country in the women's cheaper shoes and in all grades of men's shoes, but apparently is not holding first place in production of the highest priced women's style shoes.

Among the significant changes in the shoe trade disclosed by the survey is the drift toward greater concentration of retail sales of shoes in chain stores, manufacturers' branch stores, and department stores. Due to hand-to-mouth buying, manufacturers are finding it necessary to create in-stock departments. Manufacturers dealing direct with retailers and maintaining such departments report a distinct sales advantage accruing.

The New England shoe industry has held its own with United States' production since the beginning of 1924. New England at present makes about one-third of the shoes produced in the United States. This represents a decrease of 17 per cent since 1915. The future, the report states, depends apparently upon ability of the individual manufacturer to analyze his business, both in production and distribution lines. Some New England shoe manufacturers are making good profits and even enlarging sales. It is noticeable that those manufacturers are attacking their problems by a keen analytical study of every phase of marketing and production.

New England factories average 5 per cent smaller in number of employees, their annual sales 10 per cent smaller, and each employee produced 9 per cent less in value of finished product than the average throughout the country, the survey shows.

Research is the outstanding need of the industry, according to the survey. One plant in New England, it is shown, through scientific research in selling and production, has recently made a reduction from three grades of shoes with 2500 styles each, to one grade with 100 styles. Coincidental with this and resulting from analysis and research in the lines affected, production cost has been reduced 28 per cent, inventories lowered 26 per cent, production increased 70 per cent, and cost to consumer reduced 27 per cent. Retailers demand fewer styles; manufacturers desire fewer styles, yet both groups have been backward in making the first move. The report states that the national organizations of both retailers and manufacturers are now working together on this problem.

Chain Store Sales

A large proportion of the chain store business in shoes comes to New England manufacturers. Competition between chain stores, manufacturers say, has brought about a demand for increased service which may have an ultimate effect upon the ability of the chain store to maintain its present low price. Several firms interviewed during the survey are seriously considering establishment of their own retail stores.

In Worcester, selected as a typical city, department stores sell 27 per cent of the total volume while the chain stores, including those owned by manufacturers, sell 35 per cent. These two groups, with one-sixth of the stores in that particular city, sell one-half of all the shoes.

The research committee finds that style leadership in women's shoes is essential if New England is to maintain her position in the industry. Further, an improvement of selling methods, intensive training of salesmen, and organization of sales promotion departments are needed to meet similar activities of competitors.

FRESH TURKEYS FORM MAIN HOLIDAY SUPPLY

Turkeys for the Thanksgiving table in Massachusetts will have to come almost entirely from this year's crop of the fowls rather than out of cold storage, according to a report made today by Hermann C. Lythgoe, director of the state food and drug division of the State Department of Health. Only 276,136 pounds of turkeys are now in storage in the State as compared with more than 650,000 pounds last year. There is one cold storage turkey for every 172 inhabitants, Mr. Lythgoe said.

Cold storage holdings of food in general have dropped to approximately 33,000,000 pounds, or 2,000,000,000 pounds less than last year, it is reported. This drop is due to low holdings on butter, eggs, beef, and pork.

SOUTH ROAD CONTRACT GIVEN QUINCY BIDDER

A contract for the construction of the southern Quincy section of a new traffic artery to the South Shore has been awarded to E. C. Sargent of Quincy, it was announced today by Frank E. Lyman, commissioner of the State Division of Highways. The section consists of a new or widened roadway from the intersection of Washington and North Streets, Quincy, southward to Quincy Avenue, near the Braintree line, a distance of about 3200 feet over rough topography which will necessitate a great deal of grading.

The amount of Mr. Sargent's bid was $64,413.90, the lowest figure set by 11 bidders, the highest bidder asking more than $97,000. The roadway is to be surfaced with penetration asphalt macadam 30 feet wide. It is to be completed next summer.

Soldier-Sailor "Caravan" Attracts Boston Throngs

Women's Bazaar in Aid of Service Men's Club Offers Opportunity for Early Holiday Shopping—Gala Performances Fill the Program

"Caravan," the annual bazaar arranged by a committee of Greater Boston women for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors Club in Fayette Street, opened today in Horticultural Hall with a multiplicity of ingenious reasons why a cordial public should patronize it and help in mantaining the valuable work of the club.

The large exhibition room was transformed into fiesta-like atmosphere by the decorations of strong purples, crimsons and golds and an old army escort wagon, placed in the center of the hall to be background for the activities of gypsy sellers of all the gay things common to a bazaar, struck the note of an older day in the midst of modern sophistications.

Farther back in the room an airplane, its wings painted a blythe orange, its landing carriage scrubbed to the last degree, was evidence that if the name of the club says "Soldiers and Sailors" it does not draw lines against men of the air.

For the program, pursuing its varied and exclamatory way through the day, there is vaudeville, the dancing of Gloria Braggiotti, Barbara Johnson, Emily McKenzie, and a troupe, headed by "Bob" Emery of the famous Big Brother Club of WEEI. Girls from the Leland Powers School assist Mrs. Thomas Cady in the events, particularly centering about the caravan. Officers and their wives, representing the First Corps Area, have an "Army Table," in charge of Mrs. Preston Brown, wife of Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown.

"Caravan" Girl



MISS VERA TATUM
Leland Powers School Student, as Gypsy Girl.

In requesting the public to generously patronize this bazaar in aid of a most worthy cause Mrs. I. Tucker Burr and Mrs. Barrett Wendell, joint chairmen of the committee, pointed out that in keeping with the generally heard admonition of this season of the year it was an excellent opportunity to accomplish Christmas shopping early. And so it seemed.

For the tables were loaded with such fare as its characteristic of the season and eminently useful for its demands. Bits of excellent pottery and glass, in the warm rich colors of Italy and Bavaria and of our own Paul Revere pottery, books of fiction and of travel, silks that have been dyed by soldiers in the care of the United States Veterans' Bureau, and knitted things in beautiful colors all found their way to positions near surprisingly reasonable price tags.

Flowers from late country gardens and from urban greenhouses, the ubiquitous handmade and old-fashioned candies of all bazaars and a hundred other items to fit the practicality of the day were spread in an interesting and provocative tapestry to invite the visitor to join economy with taste.

Throughout the day and until 10:30 this evening gypsy musicians and an itinerant organ grinder and his monkey move through the scene. At intervals there is the vaudeville entertainment, variously by visiting artists and by those of Boston well known in the way of amateur theatricals.

Comedy Divertissement

Joseph Seabury has ready a musical comedy divertissement; R. W. Atkinson his one-man band. John Craig has a troupe of the Leland Powers School wherewith to make entertaining answer to his welcoming back to Boston.

Others variously are Miss Emily McKenzie, called for the moment "the Scottish Nightingale"; Miss Barbara Johnson, dancer; Sherwood Rollins with his musical saw; one mysteriously named "Professor" Chamberlain, adept at legerdemain.

Tables are in charge of Mrs. Walter I. Pratt, Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Miss Elizabeth C. Leland, Mrs. Preston Brown, Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske, Mrs. Katherine Grinnell, Mrs. Richard D. Coe, Mrs. J. Simons, Mrs. George F. Freeman, Mrs. Edith S. Ticknor, Miss Margaret B. Slade, Mrs. John Kidney, Mrs. Richard Higgins, Mrs. C. P. Greenough 2d, Mrs. Joseph Levy, Mrs. Thomas E. Cady, Mrs. John P. Feeney, Mrs. J. Shaeffer, Mrs. Arthur J. Kelly, Mrs. Joseph Donovan, Mrs. Henry P. Kidder, Mrs. Samuel Hoar, Mrs. Alanson Daniels, Mrs. William N. Irving, Mrs. Joseph Bartlett, Mrs. Prescott Leonard, and Mrs. Leslie Phinney.

OHIO AUDIT LAW CHECKS MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Great Savings to Taxpayers Under Inspections Bureau Shown States' Auditors

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 18 (Special)—Extensive savings to the taxpayers of Ohio, made through the operation of the Ohio Bureau of Inspections and Supervision of Public Offices, were related to the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, by Joseph T. Tracy, Ohio State Auditor in session here.

Mr. Tracy said the law which established the bureau and also established a uniform system of public accounting in all Ohio public offices had been such a success since its enactment in 1902 that it had never become a political issue, nor has there been any agitation in any general assembly, or among the officials or people looking to its repeal.

Wins Public's Confidence

"There has been no law enacted in Ohio in the last 25 years that is well intrenched in the confidence of the people of the State and the administration of which meets with such universal acceptance," Mr. Tracy declared. He said that during the last year examiners of the department had made findings for recovery where public funds had either been misappropriated or found to be justly and legally due public treasuries, amounting to $926,397.60.

The speaker pointed out that this was undoubtedly but a small portion of the actual savings to the taxpayers as it was obvious that further savings resulted from the restraining influence of the bureau. He said the experiences of 24 years show that the greatest waste of public funds is due to inefficiency.

Greatly Aids Census Work

Mr. Tracy said the bureau cost the State approximately $327,806.92 annually, but declared this was not greatly in excess of the many and varied local examinations required under former laws and performed by inexperienced examiners.

L. A. Carruthers of the Federal Bureau of Census discussed financial statements of states as compiled by the bureau. He declared that as a result of the association's work in improving systems of auditing and accounting in state offices, the census bureau had been able to obtain reports much more comparable and with a material saving of time.

Mr. Carruthers declared that a more extensive use of the bureau statistics on the part of state officials would result in more efficient administration of state finances.

MINERS REJECT PEACE TERMS

Men Vote Against British Government's Proposals by Large Majority

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—A. J. Cook, the miners' secretary, announced today that the vote of the men was against acceptance of the Government's strike settlement proposals by a large majority.

All the large districts were against acceptance by considerable margins, he said, except in Yorkshire, where there was a very small majority in favor of acceptance.

The members of the miners' executives meeting this afternoon to consider the situation, were perplexed. The delegate conference which last week recommended that the miners accept the terms will meet tomorrow in an endeavor to solve the difficulty.

The terms contained in the government's memorandum touch the main points of issue—increasing miners' hours of work beyond the statutory seven hours daily, contingent questions of district settlements of both hours and wages and the reinstatement of the strikers without prejudice to the men as opportunity offers the mine owners.

QUEEN MARIE DECIDES ON EARLIER SAILING

QUEEN MARIE'S TRAIN en route to Louisville, Ky., Nov. 18 (AP)—Queen Marie will abandon her American tour at Detroit on Saturday because of messages she has received concerning the condition of King Ferdinand. She will arrive in New York Sunday morning and expects to sail on Nov. 24 on the Berengaria. The Queen authorized the announcement this morning soon after the train left Indianapolis. The new schedule calls for visits to Louisville today, Cincinnati Friday and Detroit for one day instead of two on Saturday.

The Rumanian royal party divided yesterday when Prince Nicolas and Princess Ileana drove their own cars 250 miles through a rainstorm from Chicago to Indianapolis, where the entourage was reunited for an official welcome by the Hoosier capital.

SHIPBUILDING APPEAL MADE

NEW YORK (AP)—A warning that if the United States "is not to be removed from the seas entirely" the government must at once replace old ships by new ones of "quality" class, was the gist of a statement issued by Capt. C. A. McAllister, president of the American Bureau of Shipping. The bureau, which was organized 58 years ago, was reorganized 10 years ago, and now performs quasi-governmental services in classifying and rating American ships.

SEEK WAY OUT OF DISPUTE ON STATLER WIRING

Telephone and Hotel Officers Present Plans to Ease Labor Controversy

Faced by the counter-proposition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to install temporary service in the Statler hotel and office building by means of wire strung outside the building and through the window, Warner V. Taylor, Boston counsel for the hotel chain, sat today at the third day of the hearing of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission and listened to George K. Manson, chief engineer, testify for the telephone company under the direction of Charles S. Pierce, vice-president, acting as counsel.

Mr. Taylor at the hearing yesterday had proposed to Matt B. Jones, president, that the latter let the Statler Company install and donate the wires, if the telephone company would go into the building and connect with them, but this suggestion was called "utterly impracticable as a general offer." The telephone company's proposition was made by Philip Hogan, division superintendent of plant, who estimated the cost at $22,000.

Wires Outside Windows

Telephones could be furnished the hotel within a month by wires hanging outside the windows, Mr. Hogan told the commission, whose decision will determine which branch of labor, the telephone company employees, who are not members of the American Federation of Labor, or the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the A. F. L., shall pull the wires through the walls of the building from the basement. That was the question over which the dispute arose between the two companies.

"It is not up to date," admitted Mr. Hogan on cross-examination, "but it can be done," in reference to the proposition to string wires outside. Such an expedient cleared the labor situation with the Gillete Building and the Harvard Trust Company Building, he said. With reference to service for Room 727, the superintendent's office, specifically mentioned in the complaint filed by the Statler interests in the test case, Mr. Hogan said he told H B. Callis, secretary and treasurer of the Statler, the company refused to connect telephones to wires already pulled by Statler electrical contractors.

Method Used Elsewhere

Thereon Mr. Callis accused the company of not being willing to cooperate and in order to avoid labor difficulties Mr. Hogan said he offered to have wires strung across Providence Street from poles, and outside the building through the windows. He said he heard nothing from the Statler Company as to this proposition which had solved the difficulty in about 13 other instances where tenants desired service before the building was completed.

After wires pulled by telephone workmen had been reported cut several times at the Prudential Insurance Company and the W. H. Ballard Company offices, wires were strung across the streets and in through the windows, in this way avoiding contact with workmen inside the building, which is forbidden ground to those not members of the A. F. L.

Telephone Work Stopped

Mr. Jones told of a conversation with E. M. Statler in the former's office Sept. 2 when Mr. Statler asked Mr. Jones what his position was as to who should install wires, cables and apparatus. Mr. Jones said he told Mr. Statler that the company's position was that the equipment should be installed by the company's men.

"Mr. Statler told me," said Mr. Jones, "that he expected that answer, and that he understood our situation, but that he was having labor trouble with the union electricians on the job, who were demanding to do certain installation work, and that if the telephone men were not taken from the building ther would be a strike."

It was agreed at the conference, according to Mr. Jones, that the telephone company electricians should be taken from the building until the hotel should be nearer completion, and the work of installation should be suspended for the time being. The work was, in fact, stopped the next day, he said.

Part of Company Policy

In cross-examination Mr. Jones said although the telephone company had no written contract with its employees that all work of installation shall be done by them, he had stated orally to representatives of the these employees that it was the company's policy to have them do the work. He said he knew no exceptions to this policy.

James R. Queeney, service survey representative, testified that rates quoted by him to the Statler representative were based on the assumption that the telephone company would own the entire equipment. He said he did not know of any case of installation work done by workmen other than those of the telephone company.

SUBWAY FUND TO PAY EXPOSITION DEFICIT

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Sesquicentennial International Exposition, which will close at the end of the month, will have a deficit of between $5,000,000 and $5,250,000.

This announcement was made by Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick, who added that $5,000,000 originally intended for subway construction, would be used to pay the exposition's deficit. Authority to transfer the money has been granted by a vote of the people.

PRESS COMMENDS MR. BRUCE'S ACT

Australian Premier Makes a Clear Statement of the Financial Situation

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 17—A definite promise that Australia will henceforth satisfy the criticisms now being voiced in the financial community concerning its borrowing policy was given by the Australian Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce, at a dinner given in his honor by the London directors of Australian banks. Mr. Bruce's speech indicated clearly Australia was aware of the undesirability of arousing investors' suspicions regarding its expenditure policy and lack of sinking funds.

The chief points of the speech summarized are: The total Australian debt of the Commonwealth and State amounts to £978,000,000, all funded; the total debt, apart from the war is £673,000,000, all which has been expended in the creation of valuable assets which are today in full vigor of productive power. Only one-third of the debt is dead-weight war debt; the balance represents valuable assets; the return from public investments are incalculable because the wealth they produce goes to swell the general revenues of the country.

"Looking at the position of Australia," said Mr. Bruce, "I suggest that every element necessary to reassure the lenders is spent. Australia has a great undeveloped continent with the possibilities of future development which cannot be forecast today. I can assure you our future policy will be directed even more determinedly than in the past to assuring that money is borrowed for reproductive works only. The Government is doing everything in its power to insure that borrowing shall proceed strictly controlled on a thoroughly sound basis.

"A loan council, consisting of the Commonwealth treasurer and the treasurer of each State has been formed. The Government has appointed a development and navigation commission to examine all schemes of development work to coordinate the economic growth of the country and to ensure that it proceeds upon a sound, well-planned, and financially justifiable lines. In future loan money will not be permitted to be used to maintain artificially a standard of life higher than is justified by the true product of industry."

The press generally commends Mr. Bruce's detailed presentation of Australia's case and considers he was wise to admit that the situation needed clarification.

Financial Experts Criticize Australia's Borrowings

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Great interest has been aroused in the British financial community following the appearance of a brochure on Australian finance under the joint authorship of Sidney Russell Cooke and E. H. Davenport, both well known in the City of London. For a long time there have been suggestions from the more farseeing bankers and investment experts that the policy of borrowing pursued by the Australian Government and by the six state governments needed much more careful investigation when new loans were asked for than has been the case up to this time.

The authors are out to secure two reforms: the giving of fuller information in Australian loan prospectuses and the provision of proper sinking funds for the redemption of the Australian debt. The whole matter hinges on the fact that Australian loans floated in London are trustee securities, that is, under the provisions of the Colonial Stocks Act of 1900, any loan issued by Australia is a legal investment in Great Britain for trust funds, and trustees are under no legal obligation to ascertain anything concerning their character than the fact that they are trustee securities. There is even a widespread but erroneous belief that such loans are guaranteed by the Imperial Treasury.

It is pointed out that while such loans remain trustee securities a large market for them is certain in Britain among people who do not take the trouble to bother about prospectuses or sinking funds and pin all their faith to the fact that the bonds are legal for trustees. The Australian national debt is now £164 per head of population, compared with about £60 for Canada. It has trebled since 1902 and even in that year it greatly exceeded in volume per head that of the most heavily indebted European country.

Mr. Cooke and Mr. Davenport say that their analysis leads them to the following definite conclusions: "(1) The first is that the Australian public debt has become unwieldy, and that its continued growth will constitute a serious danger unless proper provision be made for the redemption of each new loan. The practice adopted by the leading financial houses in London in regard to foreign Government loans should now be adopted in the cases of Colonial loans, that is, the services of each loan should provide for repayment within a specified period by means of annual drawings or purchases of stock in the open market. This is the only effective check upon over-borrowing, and it is as much in the interests of the Australian taxpayer as in those of the British creditor that this practice should be immediately adopted in the case of future Australian loans.

"(2) The second conclusion we reach is that the application by the commonwealth or states governments of money raised by loans in the London market to purposes sometimes unproductive and sometimes harmful to private commercial interests is damaging to Australian credit. It should be made clear in detail in each prospectus of an Australian loan what are the purposes for which the money is required and the approximate amounts which will be spent on each item. The British investor will then at least know if he is being asked to provide funds for municipal extravagances or for state-trading schemes which as in the case of oil and shipping, are used to attack private traders whose confidence in the investment of their capital in Australia is as vital to the development of the Commonwealth as the maintenance of the Government credit.

"(3) That money can now be raised by the Commonwealth Government and the states without full particulars being given in the prospectus of the conditions of the borrower's finances, without proper provision being made for the repayment of the loan within a specified period, and without any positive guarantee that the money will not be spent on unproductive or economically unsound purposes, is a scandal which arises out of the Colonial Stock Act, 1920."

MOTORISTS WARNED TO REGISTER CARS

Mr. Goodwin Sees Danger of Last Minute Rush

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has issued a warning to motorists against laxity in renewing their registration for 1927 with the reminder that no car can be operated on the highways of Massachusetts after noon of Jan. 1, in accordance with the motor vehicle law of the State, unless it bears 1927 license plates, and that he will see to its strict enforcement.

Not only did Mr. Goodwin remind motorists of the law, but he also declared they must act at once in order to be assured of obtaining their plates on or before that time, because what he estimated as less than 20 per cent of the 800,000 car owners have applied under the new Massachusetts compulsory automobile liability security law which requires that every car be insured. This indicates there will be a rush the last two weeks of the year when the 12 motor registry offices will be overwhelmed with applications. They will not be able to care for all in this last minute rush, he said, and consequently many will be deprived of the use of their cars indefinitely.

Many reasons have been advanced for the noticeable falling off in early registration for 1927, among them being the erroneous belief that insurance offices can get the plates for late applicants; secondly, the erroneous impression caused by signs reading "Compulsory Automobile Insurance—Policies, Registration and Plates Issued Here," which caused many persons to believe that the insurance office is now a branch of the motor registry, which is not the case.

It is almost certain, declared Mr. Goodwin, that by Dec. 15 he will discontinue the issuance of plates to insurance men in wholesale fashion because the clerks now assigned to this work will then be needed to care for late individual applications. It is believed many think that since the new law causes a new situation and because it is almost certain that thousands will be without their 1927 plates on Jan. 1 that Mr. Goodwin will declare a truce and permit the delinquents to operate on 1926 plates for a few days longer. This, Mr. Goodwin emphatically denies he will do.

WHEATON COLLEGE TRUSTEE ELECTED

NORTON, Mass., Nov. 18 (Special)—The board of trustees of Wheaton College has elected John C. Cobb of Milton and Joseph H. Soliday of Dedham as members. Mr. Cobb has been vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and president of the National Tariff Commissioners' Association. Mr. Soliday, who also will serve as treasurer of the college, is president of the Franklin Savings Bank of Boston.

The second informal of the season will be held on Nov. 20. "Androcles and the Lion," by G. Bernard Shaw, will be given in the gymnasium on Friday evening. The preacher for Sunday is to be the Rev. Enoch F. Bell, editor of the Missionary Herald. On the same day Dr. Park will speak at Amherst College in the morning and at Smith College in the afternoon.

SINGAPORE DOCK CONTRACT IS LET

Agreement Reached on Financing of Naval Dockyard in the Far East

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 17—The announcement that the contract has been let for a £1,200,000 floating dock at Singapore is held to indicate that the Imperial Conference has reached an agreement on the question of financing the construction of a huge new naval dockyard in the Far East, the building of which has long been a bone of contention among political parties here

The construction was first proposed in 1923 by the Conservative Government. The Labor Government dropped it the following year, but nine months later, when the Conservatives came into power again, the scheme was revived, though the resumption of work was delayed for financial reasons—Australia, which had promised a large grant, having diverted the money to the construction of new cruisers, when the Labor Government first announced its intention of not proceeding with the work. The total cost at the lowest estimate will be £12,500,000 and the Baldwin Government was unwilling to put such a large sum on the overburdened shoulders of the British taxpayer.

Australia and New Zealand

Last June the native rulers of four federated Malay states offered £2,000,000 toward the cost, and evidently arrangements have now been made for contributing the balance since the floating dock contract has actually been placed. The dock will be capable of lifting 50,000 tons and will be 800 or 900 feet long.

The view of Australia and New Zealand—shared, it is believed, by Great Britain—is understood to be that the whole Empire ought to contribute to the cost, but no statement has been issued as whether this view prevailed. The opinion has long been widely held in naval circles that the Singapore dock is essential for the purposes of adequate defense of Empire trade routes, but doubtless owing to the existence of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the scheme was not proceeded with until the alliance was terminated as a result of Arthur Meighen's arguments as Canadian delegate at the last Imperial Conference.

The overseas settlement committee of the Imperial Conference completed its work yesterday. How to distribute the surplus population of Britain over the wide spaces of the Empire has been one of the chief topics of discussion before it.

Tax on Capital Issues

Apart from the primary question of settlers, the development involves building railways and roads, irrigation works, the provision of wells, for all of which money is necessary.

It is understood that some of the Dominions have raised the question of the tax imposed by the British Treasury in respect of capital issues by Dominion Governments and other authorized empire borrowers on the London market which are taxed at the same rate as foreign borrowers. There is considerable diversity of opinion regarding this proposal in financial circles, some contending that more than £450,000,000 worth of British money was invested in the British Empire between 1919 and 1925 as compared with £300,000,000 in the rest of the world, so that the Dominions really have nothing to complain about, while others believe that a remission or reduction would be in the best interests of the Empire.

It is not, however, expected that any immediate announcement will be made if a change in the present policy is decided upon. But in that case the British taxpayer will be able to see for himself when budget day comes round again next spring.

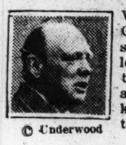
LECTURE ANNOUNCED BY MOTHER CHURCH

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., announces a free public lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited. The subject of the lecture will be, "Christian Science and the Unity of Good." The lecturer, the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, of Boston, Mass., is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church.

HARVARD PLAYERS TO GIVE COMEDY

The Harvard Dramatic Club will give its first presentation of "The Orange Comedy" in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 7. The play is an adaptation by Gilbert Seldes '14 of Gozzi's seventeenth century Italian comedy, which is now produced for the first time on an American stage. There will also be performances in Brattle Hall the evenings of Dec. 8 and 9, and a matinee and evening performance in the Fine Arts Theater, Boston, on Friday, the tenth.

What They are Saying.



© Underwood

WINSTON CHURCHILL: "The Conservatives nearly lost the Empire trying to keep it, and the Liberals kept it in trying to throw it away."

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW: "If I wrote a new scenario, I should want $150,000,000."

ROBERT LINCOLN O'BRIEN: "This is an age of quantity production and the result is that there is more time for luxuries."

SIR GILBERT PARKER: "The best judges of character are children and dogs."

PHILIP KERR: "An Englishman walks into a room as if he owns it, and an American as if he does not care who owns it."

GILBERT NORWOOD: "Most houses would become more habitable if the occupants flung half the contents out the window."

ALBERT W. PALMER: "No nation can win a war in these days."

WILLIAM McANDREW: "Let the children know you know they can be perfect."

WILLIAM GREEN: "Individuals are but the instrumentalities through which some cause is promoted."

DANIEL A. POLING: "The greatest victory is the conquest of fear."

BROCKTON PRODUCES $41,785,000 IN SHOES

Federal Survey Shows 10,723 Workers Involved

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 18 (Special)—More than 10,000 wage earners took part in making Brockton one of the largest shoe manufacturing cities in the United States during 1925, according to the industrial census, taken by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

The shoe workers, an average of 10,723 of them, to be exact, received an aggregate of $12,486,495 in wages, while the 111 factories which employed them turned out approximately $41,785,000 worth of finished boots and shoes and $12,845,000 worth of boot and shoe cut stock and findings. In the shoe manufacturing plants, labor shared slightly more than half in the $20,000,000 increase of value between the cost of raw materials and the selling price of the product.

Other important products manufactured in Brockton, principally for use in connection with the shoe industry, were lasts, models and patterns, iron and steel nails, blacking and stains, and dressings, mucilage, paste and other adhesives. The city's industries produced in all nearly $70,000,000 worth of manufactured goods in 1925.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Cleo Tinker, Pasadena, Calif.
Miss Mabel Frenyear, New York City.
Miss Laura Adams, St. Joseph, Mo.
Miss Bulah Vera Irwin, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. C. E. Sommer, St. Louis, Mo.
Arthur H. Swank, Fremont, O.
Grace Hargreaves, Allston, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Lusk, Asbury Park, N. J.
Mrs. M. Craig, Boston, Mass.
Miss Ella J. Haverson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Henry E. Pease, Westfield, Mass.
Mrs. Fannie E. Graves, Bridgeport, Conn.
Harold E. Davis, Bridgeport, Conn.
Frank M. Mudge, New York City.
Miss Isabelle J. Miller, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Emma Peters, New York City.
Mrs. Frank B. Dexter, Detroit, Mich.
Theodore E. Shasta, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Wayne L. Townsend, Tecumseh, Neb.
E. E. Squires, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Peyton N. Draper, Schenectady, N. Y.

ALIEN PROPERTY SETTLEMENT SOUGHT THROUGH GERMAN PACT

House Committee Studies Proposal for Each Country to Reimburse Its Own Nationals—Official Says Patents Valued at $60,000,000 Are Worth $7,500,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—A new plan for the settlement of alien property claims was presented to the House Ways and Means Committee, conducting hearings preparatory to undertaking the drafting of legislation to dispose of the controversy, by Judge David H. Miller of New York, who was one of the American experts at the Versailles Treaty conferences.

His proposal called for an agreement or treaty between the United States and Germany, under which Germany would pay its claimants in Germany and the United States would reimburse its nationals. He declared that he was informed from a reliable source that the plan would be acceptable to the German Government. Judge Miller's plan was exhaustively examined by the committee.

Plans Provisions

It consisted of the following provisions:

The United States to return all property taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, except property of the German Government.

Property belonging to the German Government—if any—taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, to be devoted to the payment of claims against Germany.

The so-called unallocated interest, amounting to approximately $26,000,000, to be devoted to the payment of claims against Germany.

The amounts now on hand or to come into hand during this year from the 2¼ per cent clause of the Paris agreement of January, 1925, to be devoted to the payment of claims against Germany.

The amount due from the United States for ships, radio station and patents taken over by the United States as owner, or as licensee under the patent, to be determined by a tribunal to be appointed.

The amount found to be due under the foregoing paragraph to be devoted to the payment of American claims against Germany.

Germany to Pay Nationals

Germany to agree to reimburse her nationals in Germany the amount due for ships, radio station and patents.

In the payment of American claims from the various sources aforesaid—estimated at $150,000,000—the Government claims are to be postponed in payment to the claims of American citizens and American corporations. (The claims of American citizens and corporations, with interest, are estimated at $190,000,000. The Government claims, with interest, at $60,000,000.)

The balance of the American citizens' claims and the Government claims to be paid from the 2¼ per cent annuity ($11,000,000) under the Dawes plan.

After the American claims are paid the 2¼ per cent annuity under the Dawes plan reverts back to Germany.

Lieutenant-Colonel James I. McMullen, head of the patent section of the War Department, informed the committee that his examination of German and Austrian patents taken over by the Government convinced him that their value was not over $7,500,000 and that this estimate was subject to evidence of validity. He declared that in the last six months he had unearthed evidence which completely nullified the claims for compensation on 15 important patents.

The witness also advised the committee that he had been instructed by the Secretary of War to say that the War Department desired the claims to be settled as soon as possible. Colonel McMullen added that it was his opinion that the earlier the claims were adjusted the less they would cost. He cited past instances, among them the French spoliation claims, to show that the value of claims rises as their settlement is prolonged.

The testimony of Colonel McMullen on the value of the confiscated patents, presented to the committee an entirely new aspect on this phase of the alien property problem. Owners of the 14,000 patents involved have placed their worth as high as $60,000,000.

Colonel McMullen told the committee that of the 14,000 patents subject to confiscation, the Government only took over 11,900. Of this number only 5886 were used. He claimed that only one patent out of 100 confiscated was of real value and gave the number of such properties as 120.

Of the 11,900 patents taken over, 4244 expire or will expire by 1929. An additional 1200 have a few additional years to run. Only a few, the witness said, had the full 17 years to go.

Colonel McMullen, while holding that the United States had full legal right to confiscate German patents and property, under the provisions of the Versailles Treaty, nevertheless believed that the claims of former enemy nationals should be paid. He also defended the payment of American claims, out of the public treasury if necessary, on the ground that those who have such claims suffered losses because of the war which the rest of the citizenry did not experience.

B. U. LIBERAL ARTS NAMES DELEGATES

Two Students to Attend Conference at Ann Arbor

Stuart Chapman of Somerville and Doris Holmes of Marshfield Hills, both of the senior class at the college of Liberal Arts of Boston University, have been elected by the college student council to represent that department of the university at the second annual congress of the Students Federation of America, to be held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Dec. 2 to 4.

The topic for this year's conference is "The Student's Part in Education." Discussion will be carried on through committee meetings of approximately 30, upon the following topics: The honor system and student government, athletics, franternities, the choice and methods of teachers, and th nature of the curriculum.

The projects for 1927 are the establishment of the National Student Federation as a repository of all information concerning activities affecting undergraduate life; the publication of phamphlets dealing with student interests, such as the honor system, limitation of enrollment, student travel and faculty-student cooperation; sending of 100 select students to European countries to familiarize themselves with methods and aims of European student life; co-operation with the Open Road in the organization of further student tours; the reception of further students in the United States; the extension of intercollegiate news service, and establishments of exchange scholarships with foreign students.

NEAL DOW'S NAME CHOSEN FOR HONOR

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 18 (Special)—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, requested by the Federation of State Societies of California to present the name of a notable Maine man in whose honor a tree on Federation Drive, Long Beach, might be dedicated, has submitted the name of Neal Dow, pioneer prohibition worker.

On Dec. 4 the California Federation will permanently mark the trees with the names and brief histories of the men nominated by the various Governors. This will be an arbor-day observance at a beautiful winding driveway which is now being completed. State flags will be displayed.

POST OFFICE BUILDING SOUGHT

EASTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 18 (Special)—Leading citizens met in the town hall last night to hear pledges of support from Senator Gillett and Representative Bowles and organize a campaign to obtain a new post office building. The meeting was called by the Retail Merchants' Association. Edward L. Diamond, postmaster, pointed out that his business was within $2000 of the rating required for a first-class post office. A committee was appointed to seek government action.

HOLIDAY FETE PLANNED AT B. U.

Model Chancel Pageant and Carol Urogram Scheduled

The annual Christmas pageant given by the fine arts department of the Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service will be produced in the Copley Methodist Episcopal Church next Monday at 4 p. m. and 8 p. m.

The program will consist of "The Promise of Peace," a chancel pageant, and "The Christmas Cradle," a play, both of which were written by Prof. Esther W. Bates of the faculty of the School of Religious Education, and a program of Christmas carols rendered by the A Capella Choir, under the direction of Gladstone Jackson of the school faculty.

The entire production will be directed by Glenn Glazier of the faculty. Marjorie Hoar of Orono, Me., will play the leading rôle in "The Christmas Cradle." Others playing important rôles are Ruth Fisher of Winter Hill, George McMullen of Toronto, Can., and Guy E. Mossman of West Hampstead, N. H.

Those taking important parts in "The Promise of Peace" are L. Theron French of Topeka, Kan., Ward B. Jenks of New Haven, Conn., Ross Snyder of Quincy, O., Grace Lee of Barberton, O., Kathleen Rigby of Boston, George McMullen, Guy E. Mossman and Robert Nicholl of Quincy.

The production is offered as a model production for the benefit of local church workers to assist them in presenting their own Christmas pageants.

HALIFAX EDUCATOR SCOUTS SECESSION

Secession talk in Nova Scotia is not serious, Dr. A. H. Moore, president of Cambridge University at Halifax, the oldest university in the Dominion, told about 300 members of the Canadian Club of Boston at their twenty-seventh annual banquet and ladies' night at the Hotel Somerset last evening. "The heart of the maritime province is sound for the British connection," he said.

Other speakers last night included Theodore G. Risley, solicitor for the United States Department of Labor, who likened Canada's immigration policy to that of the United States; Mayor Nichols, who urged closer cooperation of Canadian and New England business men and said he thought the opening of the St. Lawrence Canal would bring grain to the port of Boston; and Mrs. Rupert D. Foster, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the club. Lieut.-Gov. Frank G. Allen represented Governor Fuller.

Fireman Illiterate Year Ago Now Studies for Promotion

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—A fireman here who 11 months ago could neither read, write nor "figure," now peruses the newspapers and manipulates the multiplication table. Walker Davis bestirred himself to acquisition of the "three r's" when he saw fellow firemen being promoted to lieutenancies, through examinations whose questions he could not read.

TAX RELIEF PLAN GAINING

President and Mr. Mellon Hold Either Refund or Credit Would Serve

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—America has come one step nearer national tax reduction by a statement issued in behalf of President Coolidge from the White House. The statement reveals that the Chief Executive and the Secretary of the Treasury are in agreement on the proposal for lower federal income assessments in the coming year.

So far there have been three stages in the latest discussion of national finances as it affects the taxpayer:

1. On Nov. 5, three days after the election, Mr. Coolidge, first proposed a tax reduction policy on a basis of a 10 to 12 per cent "rebate or refund" on 1925 taxes, to be paid in December, 1926. The refund was based on an estimated available treasury surplus of $250,000,000.

2. On Nov. 9, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, offered a modified plan for a minimum reduction of 12½ per cent to be paid as "credits" on the first two installments on 1926 income taxes in March and June, 1927. At this time it was unofficially stated that the available treasury surplus might reach $300,000,000.

Surplus Estimate Rises

3. Mr. Coolidge now announces his acceptance of the Mellon modifications pointing out that whether the plan is called "rebate," "refund" or "credit" the primary purpose is all the same, to reduce taxation. At the same time it became known unofficially that the Treasury saw the likelihood of a surplus running to $400,000,000 or over by the first of next July, the end of the Government's 1926 fiscal year. A reduction of 15 per cent or more was declared "reasonably certain" at the Treasury by Mr. Mellon.

Summarizing the developments in the plan, it is seen that the Treasury has increased its tentative estimates of a forthcoming surplus, available for tax reduction, by a number of million dollars; that the tentative percentage of tax reduction under discussion has increased from a minimum of 10 per cent to a minimum of 15 per cent and that instead of attempting to put through legislation to allow a refund on the Dec. 15 quarterly payment of income taxes, due in 1926, the matter has been postponed to credits in the first six months of 1927.

Credit or Cut the Same

President Coolidge, it was stated officially in his behalf at the White House, is not offering a detailed tax-reduction plan, as he considers this is a matter for Congress to formulate. All branches of the Administration, he wishes it to be known, are now in agreement on the general proposal for tax reduction. To clear up confusion, the President makes plain that whether the tax cut be called a refund or credit, the primary purpose is the same—to reduce taxes.

It was said at the Treasury that a plan for a 15 per cent credit would require $325,000,000 without impairing the department's working capital. It was shown that at every quarterly period of the calendar year the receipts from income and profits taxes have exceeded those of the corresponding quarter last year.

The fundamental question now remaining is the reaction of Congress to the Administration's proposal for tax reduction. In a number of quarters it has been noted, opposition to various phases of the proposed cut has developed.

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This is made possible only because some of the largest importers and wholesalers have just completed their inventories, and taking great markdowns have sold them to us providing we take the entire quantity of a pattern and color. We made our selection, and only wish there had been two or three times the quantity.

Home Making

Conducted by

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Chairman, Division of Home-Making Department of the American Home, General Federation of Women's Clubs

FROM several different states in widely separated sections of the country I have had letters asking me to read some book or article dealing with the homes or the young people of today. Almost without exception, these published tirades have been written by someone who was obviously citing unusual occurrences in order to arrest the attention of their readers, or they were written by someone whose profession brings daily contact with unhappy people. It is my great privilege, as I visit different states, to be entertained in average American homes, homes of moderate means and high ideals. I believe in the American home, and I have unbounded faith in the American young people. Our homes are clean, wholesome, happy, training schools for a generation of the finest, most clear-thinking youth the world has ever seen.

I find the thoughts of home makers everywhere turning to the spiritual values in home life. Religion in the home is receiving more consideration than it has had for a long time. Community and civic responsibility is being stressed as never before. All these things are running through our minds as resistless and untroubled by surface disturbances as is the heavy undertow beneath the surface of uneasy waters.

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The following are some of the suggestions I gained from a conference of the Department of the American Home in Michigan:

One club program was an afternoon of lullabies. Many of these were the lullabies of other nations sung by women from those nations in native costume, and in most cases a cradle from the country represented was shown. The program closed with an American lullaby sung by a young woman in early American costume standing by a wooden cradle used in Pilgrim days.

Another club had an exhibition of art treasures brought, very largely, from the homes of the foreign born in the city. These homes were found to have a wealth of real art and the owners were very glad to show their treasures of needlework, laces, candles and pictures once they were sure that they were appreciated. This is a splendid method to use in gaining the confidence and friendship of our sisters from another country, as well as a valuable lesson in art for ourselves.

Still another club had three programs on which were considered reading for children. The first one dealt with the reading for the first five years of a child's life which had to do, of course, with the stories and poems which should be read to him. The second program took up the reading for children from 5 to 15 years, and the third from 15 years on.

I was glad to know that poetry had a large place in the reading recommended for all ages.

Bible day was held in one club and I hope to give a report of this in a later issue.

Just one more suggestion from Michigan: Mrs. Fee, the state chairman of music, reported that in some cities the high school orchestra had given a concert and invited the pupils from rural schools in the vicinity to attend as their guests. Mrs. Fee said that this had resulted in mutual pleasure and lasting friendship.

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The state meeting of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs was held in Binghamton during the week of Nov. 8. It was a splendid convention. The speakers whom it was privilege to hear were unusually brilliant and interesting. The business sessions, conducted by Mrs. Charles M. Dickinson, the charming and efficient president, were models of parliamentary procedure and the play hours were filled with wit and laughter.

The American Home Department in New York is very much alive. Mrs. Charles E. Gregory, chairman, has said that they will attempt to carry out all five of the projects of the home-making division in New York. You will remember that these projects were outlined in this column last month.

The outstanding accomplishment of the department in New York during the past year has been the building of a demonstration American home on the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway at Riverdale, New York City. This activity represents a vast amount of work on the part of Mrs. Gregory and her committee.

Mrs. Gregory says, in her booklet describing the house, that it is "dedicated to the home-makers of America as a study in careful selection, intelligent buying, and the creation of spiritual values." To quote Mrs. Gregory further: "When we decided to exhibit a house as a study in home-making in New York City, it seemed almost a foregone conclusion that it must be an apartment, and yet an apartment always lacks some of the essential elements of home—space, privacy, a garden.

"We considered ourselves most fortunate, therefore, when our steps were directed to Fieldston, 'The suburb in the city.' Fieldston, with its shaded, winding drives, its native woodland and towering rocks, its birds and wild flowers with their appeal to those who love country life, the beautiful homes designed by some of the best architects in America and its nearness to the means of rapid transportation for those who go to the city. A true place for the ideal home.

"The chief charm of the grounds lies in the hedged-in garden at the rear. This is more than a mere everyday garden. It is Frances Hodgson Burnett's 'Secret Garden' where the eager eyes watch for things to come alive.

"The house was begun as an education in home-making; it has ended in what might be termed an adventure in good will. From the man who financed and built the house to the one who placed the last article on the pantry shelves, we have met with rare appreciation, courtesy and kindness."

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I have attended club meetings in Stafford Springs, Conn., Skowhegan, Me., and Fall River, Mass., since the last issue of this column was printed. All of these have been comprised of groups of fine women who are doing constructive work for their homes and communities.

The meeting in Maine was one to which the members of all the clubs in the county were invited and many of them drove some distance to attend. A light snow had fallen but winter had not yet reached them. Strength of purpose and character seemed to mingle with the song they sang, the words of which were composed by a Skowhegan woman:

PINES OF MAINE

O pines of Maine, dear pines of Maine,
With thy proud heads uplifted high,
Telling thy tales of days long dead
To all the woods and streams and sky.
O pines upon Maine's thousand hills,
Whose perfume scents the restless air,
Whose voices soothe our sleep at night
Sweet as a softly murmured prayer.

Thou art high-born, O pines of Maine.
All nature helped to give thee birth,
Thy father was the sun and wind,
Thy mother, the dark soil of earth.
Then toss thy dark-plumed heads on high,
From northern hill unto the sea,
And mingle with the songs of old
The songs of wondrous days to be.

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I have received, from the Macmillan Publishing Company, a copy of the new edition of "Textiles" by Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, B. S., who is textile specialist in the division of home making, and Mrs. Ellen Beers McGowan, A. M., instructor in household arts at Teachers College, Columbia University.

The book is practically rewritten and is so full of information that it is hard to see how any of us can get along without it. I am sure it will be consulted many times during the progress of our work on project No. 2, which, you will remember, is a study of the family laundry problem.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

(From the Expositor)

Cleveland, O.

JUST why the gentleman seated at my right, outfitted immaculately in a freshly cleaned and pressed Palm Beach suit, should have been designated as the victim whose spotless lap should stop the descent of that plate of beef stew, is quite beyond me, for there were many other laps present, including my own, which would have suffered a less noticeable disfigurement than the lap of Palm Beach.

The embarrassment and regret of the little lady of the starched white apron from whose busy hands the plate had slipped, were genuine. Big tears welled up as though to quench the flame of flush which had flared up over her cheeks.

Palm Beach suits and beef stews both function most satisfactorily in their own proper field, and the encroachment of one upon the other has ever resulted disastrously. A moist towel removed the surplus. The Palm Beach suit absorbed the remainder. Nor could it be hidden, for the coat was single-breasted.

The manager stepped up. "We are very sorry that happened, sir," he said. "Have the suit cleaned and we will pay the bill."

Instantly the patron replied, "If you give me your word that the company will pay the bill, I'll bring it in, but I won't if that girl has to pay it."

Honest manhood, a Christian concern for the welfare of others, chivalry, though oft thought interred, will "out" even in a busy, bustling city, where neighbor is not supposed to know neighbor and where, 'tis said, man is so intent upon the quest for the almighty dollar that he has lost his sense of values other than monetary. That lie is nailed continuously as I saw it nailed yesterday. There had not been the half-expected outburst of outraged dignity. No voice had raised in harsh invectives.

An unfortunate accident had happened, as is their wont, yet it was a blessing in disguise, for it brought in a very forceful way, the fact to our attention who sat near-by, that faith in man is a faith well placed. There are exceptions, it is true, but such as he of the Palm Beach suit are legion, and go their way through life adding much to the beauty and attractiveness of this old ball of clay. Often it calls for a misplaced platter of beef stew to show them up, yet they are all about us, and it does one's heart good to find them. When the quiet spirit of such a one goes walking abroad through the heart and heat of a rushing city, I, for one, must click my heels and stand at a salute. J. M. R.

METHODIST MISSION BUDGET $2,098,366

Advance in India Outlined at South Bend (Ind.) Session

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 18 (Special)—The Foreign Mission budget of the Methodist Episcopal Church for next year totals $2,098,366, this being the appropriation fixed by the Board of Foreign Missions in session here. Division is as follows: China, Korea and Japan, $673,985; India and Burma, $576,277; Malayasia and the Philippine Islands, $111,628; Central and South Africa, $159,740; Mexico, Central America and South America, $268,835; Europe and North Africa, $307,901. Bishop Luther B. Wilson of New York was elected president.

The Rev. R. I. Faucette, missionary in India for 27 years, reported that as a result of the work of Christian missionaries in India, the lower-caste Hindus do not bow to those of the higher class, a custom for centuries. He said that millions of low-caste Hindus are ready to accept the Christian religion.

Bishop Frederick B. Fisher of Calcutta sketched the history of the growth of Christianity in India, and said many Hindus of a high caste and Muhammadans are studying the life and teachings of Christ.

Dr. Dildine, professor in Peking University, said that China has definitely and fundamentally broken with much of her traditional past. China has earnestly repudiated her psychology in approaching and using the resources and forces of nature.

"Fifty years ago she tore up the only railroad she had out of sheer dread and prejudice," he cited. "Now she builds and uses them with enthusiasm, borrowing millions of dollars to supplement her native finances for the purpose. She has retracted her fears as to mining and is now taking from her mines each year thousands of tons of antimony and tin and millions of tons of iron and coal."

FIVE-DAY WEEK CALLED ADVERTISING METHOD

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—John F. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in an address here declared "Henry Ford found it necessary to reduce production of his automobiles so he chose a five-day-a-week plan as a way of advertising." Workers who do six days' work in five days cheat their employer when they work six days and are paid for it, he said.

"Much of the Ford plant work is piecework, paid for on that basis, and ultimately the employee will not make as much money as he has been making," he continued. He added that when the woolen mills of which he is president find it necessary to curtail production "we may drop to a five or even a three-day week, but the workers will be paid for the time they work, not for the full week."



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—*Montreal Star*

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British Air System

London Morning Post—The universal right of civil flight over Europe has not yet been conceded; and were it conceded, British aircraft would be dependent upon intermediate stations which are under foreign control. In these circumstances it is of the first importance for the British Empire to devise an independent inter-imperial system of aerial transport.

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Beloit (Wis.) News: Merry England seems to have become gloomy Ingeland.

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Street Car Lines

San Francisco Chronicle — The city can make no better investment than to build street car lines into unoccupied districts. That is the way to build up the city. Those car lines will not pay at first, but unless they are built, the empty districts will not be occupied. The street car line is the pioneer that must precede the builder.

We have no better means of transporting people from place to place within a city than the street car. We do not know of any better means. Other methods, no matter how good they may be within their limits, are too narrowly limited. The street car line is the only one that can handle people in mass.

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Louisville Courier-Journal: A Nebraskan claims to be the champion hog caller of the world, declaring he can make pigs leave boune a mile away and come to him. He ought to be in Congress, where a good voice is needed and the pork is much more valuable.

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Three Thrills

Portland Oregonian — William Allen White is authority enough for the dictum that there are three kicks in every dollar—three astonishingly grateful potentialities waiting the chance to express themselves. And the first of these, said Bill White of Emporia, is when you make the dollar, for naturally it has to be earned before you have it. The second is when you save the dollar, since you must save it to keep it. And the third and biggest kick of all is when you give it away. The corner stone of philanthropy is in part constructed of this last principle. Bill White was moved to make these few remarks when he gave grounds for a park to Emporia, in memory of his daughter Mary.

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Detroit Free Press: The party's next convention ought to show whether the Democratic bandwagon is a bandwagon or merely a demonstration car.

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Economic News

Japan Advertiser (Tokyo)—A modern phenomenon which must strike every reader of newspapers is the way in which economic news is displacing what may be called the old-fashioned, political news. Political news, too, is hot or cold in proportion to its economic content. At the same time, purely economic or business questions are clearly seen to be linked with political considerations. We have entered an age of economic politics.

Yesterday's news illustrated several aspects of this change. Telegrams from Europe and America described a manifesto in which the leading bankers of both continents appealed to Europe to lower the tariff walls.

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Oakland Tribune: One unanswered question of the moment: Is it illogical for polished gentlemen to tell the unvarnished truth?

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Service in Canada

Calgary Herald—The Canadian National Railways management not only encourages its employees to give real service, but makes it easy for them to do so. Recently it inaugurated a series of excursion trips for its own ticket agents in various centers throughout the Dominion. The idea is that by traveling over the whole system, so much each year until the line from end to end has been covered, these agents, who come into such direct touch with the public will be enabled to give correct information and give it with the authority of first-hand knowledge, which counts for much. That is another evidence of good business.

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Wall Street Journal: In the dictionary "invest" comes before "investigate"—but in practice reverse the order.

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Anti-Opium Bill

Calcutta Forward—It augurs well of the progress in Assam that her people have been roused to a keen sense of the degenerating effects of opium-smoking. Following hot upon the resolution carried by the Government in favor of partial prohibition of opium-smoking, the Swarajists and the Independents have rushed through the Council in the teeth of official opposition a bill totally prohibiting opium-smoking. It is understood the Government Act for partial prohibition will remain in force until 1928, when it will be superseded by this new measure.

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Dallas News: The south can hold the surplus or hold the bag.

IOWA REGAINS HUSKING TITLE

Champion of 1924 Wins Corn-Belt Contest With 28.2 Bushels in 80 Minutes

FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 18 (Special)—Iowa has regained the corn-husking championship of the world, Fred Stanek of Webster County, the 1924 champion, proving the winner among 12 of the corn belt's best huskers in a contest held on the Roberts farm near here.

The champion husked 28.2 bushels in 80 minutes, defeating his nearest rival, Joseph Sudik of Saunders County, Neb., Nebraska state champion, by 2.9 bushels.

Mr. Sudik husked 25.3 bushels in the same time. C. O. Sellers, formerly Illinois state champion, made a record of 25.2 bushels. He was the Illinois state champion runner up this year, being defeated by Elmer Williams, the 1925 world's champion.

Seven states, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Indiana, Minnesota and Illinois were represented in the contest. The champion not only showed his supremacy in the number of bushels, but proved to be an exceptionally clean husker, the gleaners having little to do behind him.

Elmer Williams failed to make the showing expected, only husking 21.3 bushels. He still holds the world record of 35.8 bushels, however.

Judges of the contest were G. A. Williams, Lieutenant-Governor of Nebraska; D. V. Stephens of Fremont; Prof. T. A. Kiesselbach of the University of Nebraska college of agriculture, and Wayland McGee of Bennington, Neb., a farmer.

DECLINES UNIVERSITY OFFER

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—Dr. John W. Withers of New York University has declined the presidency of West Virginia University at Morgantown because of protests made by other educators of the State against the annual salary of $15,000 it was proposed to pay the New York educator should he accept the post. Members of the board said that hope was still held that Dr. Withers would take the position.

INCREASE IN AIRCRAFT SPEED GREATLY ADDS TO TRAFFIC COST

Each Additonal Mile Is Added at an Extravagant Use of Fuel

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Something like a change of front is being taken by the advocates, exponents, and controllers of air traffic; and it affords an example of the ease with which positive error may arise from a perfectly legitimate and logical insistence upon one point at a particular phase and in special circumstances. Aviation has not yet grown up, and the superior speed of quite ordinary aircraft, to say nothing of the tremendous speeds of exceptional types, has been one of the most impressive features of the new travel. Leaving military aircraft out of the count for the moment, it was assumed that the quality calling always for special emphasis in considering air travel was its superiority in the matter of speed to railway and steamship. For anyone to venture to suggest that this point of view led to error laid him open to a charge of heterodoxy.

Transport Parallels

Every form of transport provides parallels. Today the speed of the regular sea lines to India, Australia, and the United States is not a mile per hour more, on the average, than it was 30 years ago, and that despite the fact that there has been a steady increase of the speed attainable for special purposes, such as war, for which economy is not urgent, and despite the fact that special liners have been made capable of making "record" trips across the Atlantic. At what a cost are these "records" made, and to what excess, almost of eccentricity, has ship design been brought in order to make good an extra knot or two!

By air to Paris takes about three hours, by train and boat about seven hours. Is it really the case that if the three hours were reduced to two there would be an immediate large increase in the number of air travelers? If for any reason the train and boat time were increased by half an hour or an hour, would a vast number of travelers immediately transfer their affections to the air?

Constant Service Necessary

As so often claimed in these articles, the one way to attract travelers to the air lines on this highly specialized route would be to provide an hourly or a two-hourly service day and night, a convenience entirely beyond the power of the railway and boat services, but easily within the power of the air services, provided capital were available. For there is one advantage of travel by air not possessed by any other form of transport: it is direct

Every small increase in the average speed of air travel is secured at the sacrifice of a big proportion of the useful load and paying freight. Every additional mile per hour above the economical line can only be made at an extravagant use of fuel, not to mention wear and tear of engine; and if this is aimed at owing to obsession and delusion fostered by an unwise insistence upon and advertisement of the mere speed of air travel, no wonder those responsible are now beginning to wake out of their dream.

Noncompetitive Routes

If this is true on the highly competitive Paris-London air line, how much more does it apply to noncompetitive routes all over Europe and in Africa, Australia, and America, where, moreover, much greater distances have to be traveled. Unless the Paris-London air route is made to develop in the only sound way, that of the hourly service, it will soon become a mere anachronism of air travel, on which airplanes of types not in the least needed elsewhere will be seen.

Here, too, the airship comes in, and that despite its lower speed. It does not need great speed; it needs merely enough speed to make good a travel speed "made good" of about 40 knots in all winds except storms. Aircraft, as well as other forms of transport, must to some extent be affected by natural conditions. The airship can travel over land and sea, indifferently, and can save much time even if it goes at no greater speed than a steady 20 miles an hour. But it can do 40 very comfortably, and can thus leave everything on the surface of the waters or of the land well behind it. Even on the best railway routes there are very few journeys on which an average of 40 miles an hour is steadily maintained. And the airship costs no more than a fourth or a fifth of the cost of the great liner or, say, the naval aircraft carrier. Surely it will not be long before a far-seeing government or steamship company sets aside the price of a new big ship of war or of peace and spends the money on airships. The logic of it stands out conspicuously: for the price of one cruiser or aircraft carrier the bases and depots necessary for an air line to Australia could be made.

CANADA COMBATS DRUGS

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence) — Co-operation of the provincial governments of Canada will be asked by the Federal Government in the prosecution of the alleged nation-wide drug combine, which is under consideration at Ottawa now, according to advices received by the British Columbia authorities. This proceeding was adopted in the prosecution of a huge fruit combine early this year when British Columbia helped the federal authorities in their case by providing witnesses and evidence.

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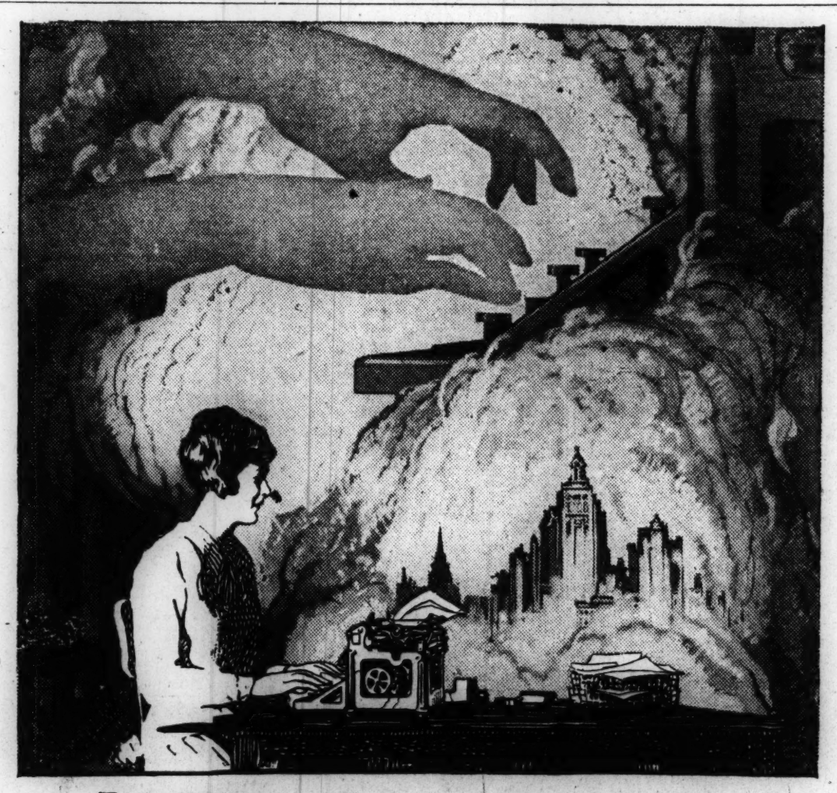
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GREENLEAF IS TITLE WINNER

Easily Defeats Rudolph and Regains Crown Which He Lost Last Year

WORLD POCKET-BILLIARD TITLE STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
E. R. Greenleaf	8	1	68	.888
Erwin Rudolph	7	2	55	.777
Harry Oswald	6	3	61	.666
Frank Taberski	5	4	70	.555
T. A. Hueston	5	4	55	.555
Arthur Woods	4	5	43	.444
Pasquale Natalie	4	5	53	.444
Andrew Ponzi	3	6	40	.333
Harold Pindle	2	7	34	.222
Charles Harmon	1	8	43	.111

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 18 (Special)—E. Ralph Greenleaf of New York, for the seventh time during his career, won the pocket-billiard championship of the United States at the Elks Club here, last night, when he defeated Erwin Rudolph of Chicago, 125 to 52, in the concluding match of the championship tournament.

Greenleaf, in entering the tournament, was without a title for the first time in seven years. For six straight years he had reigned as king of the pocket-billiard world. Last year his place was usurped by Frank Taberski of Schenectady in the National Pocket-Billiard League competition.

During the tournament just ended, however, Greenleaf regained the title with the loss of only one game, and defeated Taberski, 125 to 0, when they met.

Greenleaf's victory over Rudolph was achieved mainly through two long runs, one of 49 in the sixth inning, which gave him the lead, and another of 45 in the fifteenth inning, which clinched the match for him. He ran out with 19 in the seventeenth inning.

Rudolph, although he had numerous opportunities at the start of the the game, never got going. He ran 18 in the second inning, and this was his high run of the night. He missed many easy tries. The score by innings:

E. R. Greenleaf—0 2 4 0 0 49 0 0 9 0 0 0 1 0 45 0 19—129. Scratches—4. Net—125. Innings—17. High run—49.

Erwin Rudolph—5 18 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 0 0 0 0 0 10 12—57. Scratches—5. Net—52. Innings—16. High run—18.

Third place in the final standing was taken by Harry Oswald of Pittsburgh, who defeated Frank Taberski in an afternoon match, 125 to 119. The score by innings:

Harry Oswald—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 9 2 0 0 0 20 21 0 0 0 0 4 14 7 17 17 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 23 0 0 5 0 0 2 3—134. Scratches—9. Net—125. Innings—40. High run—23.

Frank Taberski—0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 7 23 11 13 0 0 0 25 0 1 0 0 0 9 1 7 2 0 7 0 0 0 2 11 1 0 0 0 0 0 5—129. Scratches—10. Net—119. Innings—40. High run—25.

The other victory of the day went to Charles Harmon of Glendale, L. I., who won his first victory by defeating Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia, 125 to 112. The score by innings:

Charles Harmon—0 2 4 9 0 0 0 3 7 0 0 5 18 0 21 0 0 0 6 1 0 3 0 0 5 0 0 8 19 7 0 14—132. Scratches—7. Net—125. Innings—32. High run—21.

Andrew Ponzi—0 8 1 3 1 0 0 11 9 0 0 20 16 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 18 3 0 0 0 16 0 0 0 2 0 0 7—120. Scratches—8. Net—112. Innings—33. High run—20.

BATES FOOTBALL DATES

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 18 (AP)—The Bates College football schedule for 1927, announced yesterday, contains only one new opponent. Boston University replaces Brown University for the third date. Contests with Bowdoin and Colby Colleges and University of Maine are for the State championship. The schedule: Oct. 1—Massachusetts Agricultural College; 8—Tufts College at Medford; 15—Boston University; 22—University of Maine; 29—Bowdoin College at Brunswick. Nov. 5—Lowell Textile School at Lowell; 11—Colby College at Waterville.

ANDOVER ELECTS THREE

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 18 (AP)—Willard J. Gould Jr. of Southington, Conn., has been elected captain of the 1927 varsity football team at Phillips Andover Academy. The captain-elect plays center. James R. Adriance of Englewood, N. J., has been selected as manager and B. R. Field of Easton, Pa., captain of the second team.

Blackhawks Beat St. Patricks by 4-1

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Boston	1	0	4	1	2
Chicago	1	0	4	1	2
N. Y. Americans	1	0	1	0	2
N. Y. Rangers	1	0	1	0	2
Ottawa	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0
Canadiens	0	1	1	4	0
Toronto	0	1	1	4	0
Montreal	0	1	0	1	0
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	1	0

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 18—With a 4-to-1 victory the Blackhawks, of this city dedicated their new Coliseum ice rink here last night, defeating the Toronto St. Patricks in the opening contest of the local season in the National Hockey League. This first game of professional hockey ever seen in Chicago was played before a brilliant crowd of more than 7000, a near capacity turnout. The contest was enthusiastically received.

Hay, star left wing, started the scoring for the Blackhawks with a short-angle rebound after five minutes of play. A minute and a half later the locals scored again when Capt. Irvin, center, sent in another shot. The alertness of Lehman, goal, baffled a series of vigorous assaults by the St. Pat forwards in this period.

After five minutes of the second period, Day, center, counted the St. Pats' only goal. At short range he smashed the puck through the legs of Goalie Lehman, who was off-balance with feet spread. This score was matched for the period 10½ minutes later when Gordon Fraser, Blackhawk left defense, shot from the middle of the ice to pass Roach, Toronto goalie, waist high.

Softening ice slowed the play in the second period, but the speed of the rushes increased with an improved surface in the third period. Substitutions and penalties were frequent. Corbeau, right defense and captain of the visitors, drew a five-minute penalty and a $10 fine for talking back to Cooper Smeaton, referee. In a last-minute rally, Charles McVeigh, right wing, shot the fourth goal for the locals, taking a pass in front of the goal from Wilson, center. The summary:

CHICAGO		TORONTO
Hay, McKay	lw. rw	Bellefuille, Denneny
Irvin, Wilson	c. c	Day, Cox
Dye, McVeigh	rw. lw	Carson, Bailey
Fraser, Dutkowski	ld. rd	Corbeau, Brydge
Trapp, Fraser	rd. ld	Brydge, Bourgault
Lehman	g. g	Roach

Score—Chicago 4, Toronto 1. Goals—Hay, Irvin, Fraser and McVeigh for Chicago; Day for Toronto. Referee—Cooper Smeaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20m periods.

Southwestern Conference

ARKANSAS		SO. METHODISTS	
60-Arkan. S. T.	0	42-Denton	0
21-Mississippi	6	47-Trinity	0
6-Oklahoma	13	37-Centenary	0
14-Hendrix	7	7-Missouri	7
33-Centenary	6	9-Texas A.&M.	7
7-Kansas St.	16	21-Texas	17
0-Louisiana	14	20-Rice	0
7-Tex. Christn.	10	31-Baylor	3
148	72	214	34

TEXAS		BAYLOR	
31-So. Okla. T.	7	7-Southwest'n	0
3-Kansas St.	13	10-Loyola	13
27-Phillips	0	7-Texas Chris.	7
0-Vanderbilt	7	13-Trinity	0
20-Rice	0	23-How-Payne	7
17-So. Meth.	21	20-Texas A.&M.	9
7-Baylor	10	10-Texas	7
27-Southwest'n	6	3-So. Meth.	31
132	64	93	74

TEX. CHRISTIAN		TEXAS A. & M.	
5-Daniel Baker	2	26-Trinity	0
24-Centenary	14	35-Southwest'n	0
7-Baylor	7	6-Sewanee	3
7-Austin	0	63-New Mexico	0
3-Okla. A.&M.	0	7-So. Meth.	9
28-Texas Tech.	16	9-Baylor	20
13-Texas A.&M.	13	13-Tex. Christn.	13
10-Arkansas	7	20-Rice	0
97	59	179	45

RICE	
25-S. F. Austin	0
20-S. Houston T.	0
6-Trinity	6
19-St. Edwards	0
0-Texas	20
7-Southwest'n	6
0-So. Meth.	20
0-Texas A.&M.	20
77	72

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RULE OPPOSED BY N. Y. Y. C. COMMODORE

North American Racing Union to Consider Question at Its First Annual Meeting—George Nichols Gives His Views

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—On the eve of the first annual meeting of the North American Yacht Racing Union, which takes place at the Yale Club today, George Nichols, commodore of the New York Yacht Club, went on record as upholding the Universal rule, which governs the construction of racing yachts in the United States as against the International rule, which seems to be favored for adoption at the meeting here.

The International rule governs construction in Great Britain and on the Continent. The change in the rule, if made, would apply to yachts of Class P and under, vessels of 35 feet and under on the waterline length. The New York Yacht Club is not a member of the North American Yacht Racing Union, which came into being last year. Commodore Nichols' statement, made public here yesterday, is as follows:

"I fundamentally disagree with the opinion that the new boats developed in the R Class are undesirable, or that continued "overbuilding" is undesirable. The present rule is simple: (1) You are allowed a fixed driving power (sail area). (2) In order that your yacht may not be a skimming dish, her weight must bear a fixed relation to her waterline length. If you fall short of weight, you are penalized by having your driving power reduced.

Excess Weight

"Originally you were allowed to take excess weight and get credit for it in increased driving power. But this was afterward stopped, as it was thought it would produce a vessel too wide and deep; fast in light weather and smooth water, but slow and hard to steer in a breeze.

"Queen Mab, Vagrant and the New York Yacht Club 40-footers are examples of vessels having excess weight. If the latter were allowed credit for this excess weight (as Mr. Herreshoff thinks they should be) Carolina (N. Y. Y. C. 50's) would fear them very much on a summer day on Long Island Sound. But off Newport, not at all. If you have ever tried to sail one of these boats to windward in a breeze and sea, you know what a job it is.

"To return to Class R, I think a majority of the builders in this class regard it as a laboratory, and build new boats for the fun of trying something new, not because they can't win with their old ones. Messrs. C. F. Adams, C. H. W. Foster, Donald Cowl, Junius Morgan are examples. Mr. Adams, since he started racing in the class, has, I think, lost only two championships. He built one failure and raced her an extra season to try improvements. Had she been a success, he would have sold her after one year.

Helpful Attitude

"So far as the development of the R Class is concerned, this attitude, I think, is a good thing, and in practice it allows men who are not financially able to build, to buy better boats than they could otherwise afford, and to race them with every chance of winning.

"It is claimed that the new boats are too long and narrow. They are not much narrower in feet and inches than the old ones; but they are longer and deeper (the ratio of weight to length must be maintained) and of more easily driven force. If not the last, they cannot be faster, as the advocates of the rule claim they are. I like them, but those who do not can build boats under the present rule wider, shallower, shorter, with an equal chance of winning. See Bobcat this year.

"My first keel boat was built in 1897. She carried 600 square feet of sail, was just over 7ft. wide and 21ft. waterline length, and weighed about 7000 pounds. She and her type were the best sailboats of their day. Game-Cock, to name an R boat where exact dimensions I know, carries 500 square feet of sail, is 7ft. 6in. wide, 25ft. 8in. waterline length, weighs about 11,500 pounds. Game-Cock would beat the old boat handsomely any day there was wind enough to get around the course in a reasonable time limit. Mr. Crane tried to make an R boat out of his six-meter Red Head, similar in dimensions to my boat in 1897. It took three races to show him how hopeless it was.

Why Kill Free Rule?

"Will anyone say there has been no progress in design between the raceabouts of 1867 and the R boats of 1926? If so, why kill the free rule which made this progress possible? The raceabouts were built under a restricted rule similar in this standard to the English rule.

"The present English (International) rule was devised in 1920. In 1919 Sir William Burton and Major Hackstall-Smith came to this country and saw our yachts. They went home and spoke for our rule in the International Conference. They were beaten by the Continental countries, and the best they could do was to get a restricted rule that would perpetuate the general proportions and relationships between weight and sail of our yachts of that date.

"There is nothing against building to the restrictions of the International rule when anyone desires to do so. Except in the smaller classes where the scantling and cabin requirements are not up to ours (and this has nothing to do with measurement), a boat built to that rule could race here and would in most cases measure favorably.

"We have today the oldest active rule in the world and the only one that has not been successfully beaten—because there is nothing in it to beat. We measure driving power. We have stood at the head of the yachting world for 75 years because of our thoroughness, initiative and the freedom our rules have given us to exercise these qualities.

"Let those who want one-design build them as such and get the cheaper cost that goes with quantity production; but don't let us adopt a rule that stops progress and forces us to produce yachts that are one-design in everything but name."

SO. METHODIST MUST WIN ITS NEXT GAME FOR A CLEAR CLAIM

SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

Team	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	Pts
Southern Meth.	4	0	0	81	27	4
Texas Christian	2	2	1	30	27	3
Baylor	2	1	1	40	54	2½
*Arkansas	2	0	2	61	36	2
Texas A. & M.	1	1	2	49	42	1½
Texas	1	0	2	44	31	1
Rice Institute	0	0	3	0	60	0

*Counts three non-Conference games. Games tied are counted half won and half lost.

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 18 (Special)—Although the Southern Methodist University mathematically has won the Southwestern College Conference football championship the Mustangs must defeat Texas Christian University in the closing game of the season, Nov. 26, at Dallas, Tex., in order to establish an uncontestable claim to the crown. The S. M. U. aspirations have been beset by several opponents with strength which threatened to overthrow the most powerful football machine this college has ever developed. The most formidable of these was Baylor University which was defeated last week-end by a count of 31 to 3.

While Coach Ray Morrison's eleven won four games and lost none, the Texas Christians won two and tied two, the pair of tied games counting as one game lost under the Conference ruling. Actually, however, the Christians are undefeated, winning again last Saturday, 10 to 7, over University of Arkansas.

Should the Frogs win from Southern Methodist in their closing game, the Mustangs would still finish ahead if a close construction of regulations is observed, for they would have scored four games won, and one lost in that event, while T. C. U. would have won three games and lost one. Despite the technical aspect of the Mustangs' apparent title to Conference honors, it is more or less doubtful that critics will award the Mustangs the championship unless they defeat the Horned Frogs.

The heights attained by S. M. U. this year may be attributed to the versatile and sustained attack they display. The Mustang defense, playing brilliantly, may have dimmed the performance of the pony line, but it is significant that no team has scored a touchdown either through or around the S. M. U. forwards. The forward pass and the goal from the field have been responsible for opposing scores.

S. M. U's clean-cut victory over Baylor last Saturday is a direct result of the efficency of the Mustangs' forward pass, a factor that has proved satisfactory during this entire season. There is sufficient power in the Mustangs' forward pass to make it a valuable decoy for a running attack that has brought Redman Hume '28, and Gerald Mann '28, Mustang backs, into prominence.

Hume displays one of the most aggressive broken-field running styles that the Conference has seen, while Mann, the quarterback, is a passer-runner of more than average ability. It was the performance of Hume and Patrick Knieff '27, that eliminated Baylor on Saturday. Abraham Kelly '28, carried Baylor's offensive to the pony forwards and was the individual in the Bear attack that proved most efficient against the Waco eleven. Wier Washam '28, likewise deserves mention for his brilliant bits of ground gaining.

When Texas Christian University stakes its Conference reputation against the Mustangs on Nov. 26, there will be John Washmon '27, B. E. Williams '27, and William Wolfe '27 to carry the Horned Frogs offensive against S. M. U. These three backfield men figured strongly in the Frogs' victory over the Arkansas Razorbacks last Saturday. The interim before the final games of the year will witness nothing decisive. Both Baylor and Arkansas have non-Conference games this week, but they matter little. Baylor plays St. Edwards University of the Texas Interscholastic Athletic Association at Waco Friday. Arkansas has completed its Conference series. The Razorbacks play Oklahoma A. & M. Saturday at Stillwater, Okla., and may find the Missouri Valley member a formidable opponent.

The Thanksgiving Day game between the University of Texas and Texas A. & M. at Austin holds a traditional significance that far exceeds its Conference value, for this game is an annual Conference classic.

Texas won its last week game, from Southwestern University in an easy fashion, 27 to 6, and displayed a reserve power that may aid them against the Aggies. Texas A. & M. proved superior to Rice Institute last week at College Station, and delivered the Institute Owls their third Conference defeat, 20 to 0. It was Rice's third Conference game and the third lost by the 20-to-0 score.

Joel Hunt '27 was the outstanding factor in the A. and M. victory, and it will probably be this rugged little quarterback who will carry the Cadet offense against the Long Horns on Thanksgiving Day at Austin. Hunt's forward passing alone was enough to win from Rice, and his passing may trouble Coach E. J. Stewart's Long Horns. Hunt, however, is not alone in A. and M.'s threat against the university, for there are V. W. Woodman '28 and P. C. Colgin '28 in the Aggie backfield that will supply a drive and plunge to stabilize the college station eleven.

Coach Stewart will pit a powerful team of plunging and end-running backs against the Texas Aggie plungers and passers, for Texas has Rufus King '28 and Mack Saxon '28, both masters of straight line play.

At Houston, Rice will meet Baylor on Thanksgiving. The Bruins, in view of their performance this year, may not encounter much difficulty, for it is doubtful that Rice can penetrate the Bear defensive and stop its offensive.

Rice Institute lacks experience in the footballers to execute the strategy of the veteran coach, John W. Heisman. In Rice's backfield there is M. E. Comstock '27 to furnish the offensive thrust, and P. E. Hochuli '27, to run end plays. Otherwise, Rice is poorly equipped to make headway against Baylor.

Arkansas plays its Thanksgiving Day game with Tulsa University at Tulsa, Okla.

NEW ZEALAND RUGBY TEAM VICTOR, 14 TO 2

Cambridge Loses Star Fullback in Game With Dublin

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 18—The New Zealand Rugby League footballers, now on tour among the professional clubs in the north of England, put up a good victory to their credit against Wigan at Highfield, yesterday, 14 points to 2. This success follows restoration of harmony to the side, which until recently has not been able to rely on certain members turning out.

Yesterday, too, there were several important Rugby Union (amateur) games for the English intercounty championship at present held by Yorkshire. The results were: Leicestershire 31, Nottinghamshire-Lincolnshire-Derbyshire combined 2; Sussex 12, Eastern Counties 8; Middlesex 5, Hampshire 6; North Midlands 3, Warwickshire 18. The game giving great satisfaction to Welsh enthusiasts was the international trial wherein the probable Welsh fifteen defeated a side composed of Anglo-Welshmen, 38 to 3.

Cambridge University's prospects in preparations for the forthcoming clash against Oxford University Dec. 14 received a blow, for whilst beating Dublin University at Cambridge the light blues lost the services of their much improved fullback, J. P. Whitham, and it is considered unlikely that he will be able to appear again for several weeks.

The classic annual encounter between two great rival military training schools, Royal Military College (Sandhurst) and Royal Military Academy (Woolwich) resulted in the former winning 12 points to 6.

B. U. ELECTS CAPTAIN; NAMES RIFLE DATES

Fuller E. Lockhart '28 of Framingham has been unanimously elected captain of the Boston University cross-country team. He is a graduate of Framingham High School. On the varsity track team he is a two-miler.

In the B. U.-Massachusetts Aggie meet this fall, Lockhart set up a new record for Boston University over the Franklin Park course. He has made two firsts for B. U. in meets this fall, in the Tufts and Rhode Island State meets, and two seconds, in the Holy Cross and Massachusetts Aggie runs. In the N. E. I. A. A. harrier meet he came in seventh.

The schedule of the B. U. rifle team shows the Terrier marksmen coming into competition with some of the best teams in the country. Among the veterans from last year's sharpshooters available are Lester W. Lindblow '28 of South Weymouth, Edmund W. Sanderson of Winchester, Eugene H. Small '28 of Machiasport, Me., and Francis B. Linehan '28 of Brockton. Capt. Nelson J. Ambrose '27 of Dexter, Me., a mainstay of last season's team, has been showing highly consistent good form in this fall's practice. The manager is Francis R. Morse '27 of Boston. The schedule:

Week of Feb. 7, Norwich University; week of Feb. 14, University of Pennsylvania; week of Feb. 21—Columbia University; week of Feb. 28—Pennsylvania State College; week of March 7, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; week of March 14, Georgetown University; week of March 21, George Washington University.

COLUMBIA OPENS WITH VICTORY

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Columbia University's rifle team opened its season with a victory over Rutgers College last week, according to the final result announced yesterday. In the telegraphic shoot, the Blue and White made 494 out of a possible 500, while the Scarlet tallied 488 points. The match was shot from the iron sight prone position.

RAWLINS DEFEATS DEBEVOISE

H. N. Rawlins '27, captain of the Harvard University squash team, defeated R. L. Debevoise '29 by three straight games in the finals of the Harvard squash tournament yesterday. His margin of victory was 15—10, 15—9, 15—11.

Cross is Put Out By H. R. Mixsell

Veteran Squash Tennis Player Wins With Ease in U. S. Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Harold R. Mixsell, United States veteran champion, of the Princeton Club settled the hopes of Harry K. Cross, former Yale football star, to progress further in the national fall tournament of the Squash Tennis Association yesterday, when he eliminated the newcomer with ease in the second round of the tourney at the New York Athletic Club. The score speaks for itself, being 15—4, 15—3.

Most of the leading stars of the tourney were engaged in the various Class A team matches, so only five matches were scheduled for play. The final first-round match, between two Princeton Club members, resulted in a victory for E. L. Maxwell, Class B captain, over his teammate, W. N. Rothschild. 15—10, 18—16.

Others besides Mixsell to reach the third round were J. C. Rochester of the home club, who won by default from Norman F. Torrance, of the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, Frank M. Loughman, also of the New York Athletic Club, who disposed of his teammate, C. W. Button Jr., in short order, 15—9, 15—5; and W. E. Chambers, captain of the Class B team of the Mercury Foot, who defeated H. D. Chaplin, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—6. The summary:

UNITED STATES FALL SCRATCH SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT

First Round

E. L. Maxwell, Princeton Club defeated W. N. Rothschild, Princeton Club, 15—10, 18—16.

Second Round

F. M. Loughman, New York Athletic Club, defeated C. W. Button Jr., New York Athletic Club, 15—9, 15—5.

J. C. Rochester, New York Athletic Club, won from N. F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, by default.

W. E. Chambers, New York Athletic Club, defeated H. D. Chaplin, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—6.

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated H. K. Cross, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—3.

FOOTBALL MEN HEAD ALL FOUR CLASSES

ORONO, Me., Nov. 18 (AP)—Moses Nanigian of Madison '28, end on the University of Maine varsity football team for two years, was elected captain of next year's eleven at a meeting of letter men late yesterday. Nanigian is a member of the varsity baseball nine and led the team in batting last season.

Football men again head all classes at University of Maine for the second successive year, it was revealed yesterday in the result of the first general election in the history of the college. Paul D. Lamoreau of Presque Isle, captain of the varsity, was chosen president of the senior class. The juniors named Harry W. Peakes of Milo, varsity halfback, the sophomores George L. Coltart of Brewer, varsity fullback, and the freshmen Harrison Moyer, guard on the first-year eleven.

LARGE ENTRY LIST IN BOWLING

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 18—The close of entries here Saturday for the annual tournament of the Central States Bowling Association will show more than 300 teams listed from eight Midland States, it is declared here by P. P. Howley, supervisor of the tourney. Nearly this total have sent in checks, and the last minute rush, which always brings a large number, should carry way over the mark. The tourney, which starts at the Bensinger Recreation here, Dec. 4, will be the largest in the history of the association. Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton, Indianapolis, Detroit, St. Louis, Omaha, Dubuque, Milwaukee and Peoria are to send the biggest out-of-town delegations. Approximately $25,000 will be raised for the prize list.

Second Round Is Nearly Over

Thirteen of 16 Contests Are Decided in Soccer Qualifying Competition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The second round of the qualifying competition for the National Challenge Cup soccer championship tournament, sponsored by the United States Football Association, was almost cleared away last Saturday and Sunday when 13 of the scheduled 16 fixtures were decided. Three games resulted in draws and will be replayed Sunday.

Two protests have been lodged by clubs which were defeated but in both cases the grounds for complaints seemed far from adequate to cause decisions to be reversed or replays ordered.

The attendances of the second-round games point to one of the most successful seasons since the inception of the competition 14 years ago. If the present rate of increase continues the records of season 1923-24 will fall. One of the records made in that season was the single game attendance of 14,-375.

Michigan eliminated four of its leading clubs last week and is now ready for the third round, after which the remaining brace of teams will come together to determine the recognized champions of the Wolverine State.

Three of the four games in the Michigan district ended with scores of 2 to 1. In the double-header played at Packard Park, Detroit, in which the Walkerville Football Club fell before the All-Scots Football Club 2 to 1, and the Solvay Football Club eliminated the Garwood Soccer Club, 3 to 0, the turnstiles registered 1673 spectators, the largest assemblage since the present series opened.

New Star Discovered

The second-round contest between the Toledo Soccer Club of Toledo and the Holley Carburetor Football Club of Detroit, which was won by the latter, 2 to 1, uncovered a new star in Michigan soccerdom. Gerritt Visser, center forward of the Holley Carburetor eleven, has netted 10 goals out of his club's total of 14 in three National Cup games played to date. In the preliminary round, he registered a season record of six goals. He secured two of three goals in the first round and last Sunday topped his performance by making both goals for his club.

Visser was born in Holland where he played on the Holland international soccer team and came to Bethlehem last season, but could not replace the redoubtable Archibald Stark. This year, however, he seems to have hit his stride and bids fair to bring his team through to the Michigan final. He still retains his amateur status.

A mild upset occurred in Flint where the Buick II Football Club of Flint defeated the Fay-Miller Football Club of Detroit, 2 to 1.

The Buda Athletic Association Football Club of Harvey forged ahead in the Illinois district by defeating the North Shore Soccer Club of Evanston, 3 to 1. McCullock, center forward of Buda, did the "hat trick" by netting three successive goals. At the interval, North Shore was leading, 1 to 0.

Two Survive in Ohio

Two survivors have been determined in the Ohio section and will come together in the third round to develop the contender which will enter the open series with the exempted clubs. The Mahoning Valley Soccer Club of Youngstown shut out the Goodyear Football Club of Akron, 2 to 0, but the latter protested on the plea that Kimmel Brook Field, the home pitch of the winners and recognized as a suitable ground by the National Cup Committee for the past few seasons, was not enclosed.

In the remaining game in Ohio, the Magyar American Athletic Club of Cleveland defeated the Jordan Lumber Football Club of Rocky River, 2 to 0.

The western Pennsylvania area reached a decision in one match, but another resulted in a draw. The Cuddy Athletic Club of Cuddy took a close match from the Curry Soccer Club of Broughton, 1 to 0. At Altoona, the Altoona Works Soccer Club played a four-goal draw with the Pittsburgh Soccer team after two extra periods of 15 minutes each. The clubs reached the end of the regulation 90 minutes with three goals each.

An upset resulted in Southern New York when the Hungaria Sport Club of New York City overwhelmed the Yonkers Thistle Football Club of Yonkers, 5 to 2. Darkness prevented the Galicia Sporting Club and Viking Athletic Club, both of New York City, from reaching a decision in their second-round game. Due to a late start, Referee Edward McCabe decided that it would be useless to order overtime periods at the end of 90 minutes when both teams remained scoreless. The game will be replayed next Sunday.

Kodak Rally Ties Score

The Kodak Park Football Club of Rochester just managed to eke out a draw against the MacNaughton Rangers Football Club of the same city last Sunday. Both teams reached the 90-minute period with one goal apiece. During the first extra period the Rangers took a 3-to-1 lead, but toward the end of the last session Kodak Park drew level again by scoring twice within a period of three minutes.

By scoring three goals in the first half and seven in the second, the Buffalo Hungarian Football Club piled up a 10-to-2 score against the Sons of St. George United Football Club of Erie, Pa.

The Trenton Football Club raised its percentage in the New Jersey district by defeating the Bayonne Rovers Football Club of Bayonne, 2 to 0. Trenton caused the Philadelphia Club of the American Soccer League to play three games last season before the junior eleven was eliminated. The opponents of the Trenton eleven in the third round will be the Asturias Football Club of Jersey City, which took the measure of the Clan MacKay Football Club of Bayonne by the margin of a penalty kick scored in the first half, the only goal scored.

Although the Kent Mills Football Club of Oakview, Pa., held the fast Wolfenden Shore Soccer Club of Cardington, Pa., to a scoreless draw in the first period of their match, the latter aggregation dribbled through the visiting defense in the second half and registered a 4 to 0 victory.

SYRACUSE FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 18 (AP)—Syracuse University's 1927 football schedule officially announced last night lists six major opponents, with five of them coming on successive Saturdays. Georgetown, which was defeated by the Orange, 13 to 7, two weeks ago, will play here, Oct. 15, with Pennsylvania State College, University of Nebraska, Ohio Wesleyan University, and Colgate University following, while Columbia University is the annual Thanksgiving Day opponent. The schedule follows: Sept. 24—Hobart College. Oct. 1—William and Mary; 8—Johns Hopkins University; 15—Georgetown University; 22—Pennsylvania State College; 29—University of Nebraska, at Lincoln. Nov. 5—Ohio Wesleyan University; 12—Colgate University; 19—Niagara University; 24—Columbia University at New York.

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W. C. Prout New President of American Olympic Association

Amateur Athletic Union of the United States in Complete Control of Plans for Country's Participation in 1928 Games at Amsterdam

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—An open break between rival national sports-governing groups existed today, the culmination of a long period of strife, as an aftermath to the launching of the 1928 American Olympic organization.

The latest clash has left the Amateur Athletic Union more dominant than ever and in complete control of the plans for this country's participation in the Olympic Games at Amsterdam, Holland, two years hence.

The quadrennial meeting of the American Olympic Association, perpetual body which merely sets in motion every four years the actual working machinery, furnished the setting for this climax to an athletic conflict that has found the A. A. U. arrayed for years against a group headed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and more recently including the National Amateur Athletic Federation and the Y. M. C. A. It ended in a sweeping triumph for the A. A. U. forces, who put into office their entire ticket, headed by William C. Prout of Boston, as successor to Col. Robert M. Thompson in the presidency of both the Olympic Association and the newly formed Olympic Committee.

Thrust back in the opening skirmishes, the A. A. U. gathered such strength as the meeting progressed through a maze of legislative matters that opposing forces, led by Brig.-Gen. Palmer E. Pierce of New York, president of the National Collegiate A. A., withdrew altogether from participation in the session and resigned from all committee memberships tendered them.

Both Brigadier-General Pierce and Colonel Henry Breckenridge, president of the N. A. A. F., had been named members of the executive committee of the Olympic Association, but they immediately resigned the offices tendered them. They were joined by Maj. John L. Griffith, commissioner of the Western Conference, who also withdrew from the executive committee, and by J. Brooks Parker of Philadelphia, who had been put on the finance committee.

This is the first time such a pronounced split has marked the differences between these groups. Its effect on Olympic preparations, in view of the wide influence of the N. C. A. A., in college ranks, is subject to speculation. It is not likely that the organizations led by General Pierce will withdraw as units of the Olympic organization, but working for common international aims seems indefinitely suspended.

The underlying basis of the whole dispute involves objection to the A. A. U. exercising exclusive track and field competition. This has been a "bone of contention" between the rival groups for a number of years. Typical of it was the C. W. Paddock case prior to the 1924 Olympics, when the California sprinter was suspended by the A. A. U. for competing in Paris without its sanction, although he had N. C. A. A. permission.

General Pierce stressed this issue in explaining the withdrawal of himself and others from the Olympic organization. He also attacked the A. A. U.'s course in gaining voting control of the Olympic Association and charged that by doing away with the two-thirds rule, it permitted "51 per cent of the delegates to dictate to the other 49 per cent, although the minority represented 90 per cent of the athletics of the Nation," and the "N. C. A. A., which represents approximately 500,-000 undergraduates."

In deciding the main issues, the A. A. U. was supported by the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., the United States Lawn Tennis Association, the Amateur Fencers League, the National Football Association and the National Revolver Association, among other groups.

The opposing forces, led by the N. C. A. A. and N. A. A. F., were supported by Army and Navy representatives, the Y. M. C. A., and Western Intercollegiate Conference. Despite action of their delegates in withdrawing from all offices, it was said they would not sever organization connection with the American Olympic Association.

Other officers of the newly formed Olympic committee, to which full authority is delegated by the association, include, vice-presidents—first, Henry G. Lapham, Boston; second, William F. Humphrey, San Francisco; Third, Robert S. Weaver, Los Angeles; fourth, Judge Rufus E. Foster, New Orleans; fifth, Sheldon Clark, Chicago; secretary, Frederick W. Rubien, New York; treasurer, Julius H. Barnes, Minneapolis.

In addition to these officers, the executive committee includes Murray Hulbert, New York; Joseph B. MacCabe, Boston; Julian S. Myrick, New York; J. R. Manning, New York; Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Springfield, Mass.; Charles L. Ornstein, Baltimore and George J. Fisher, New York.

CRUICKSHANK AND VOIGHT ARE WINNERS

Capture Mid-South Amateur-Professional Golf Tourney

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 18—Chief honors in the amateur-professional annual Mid-South bestball golf championship rest with George Voight, Washington, D. C., amateur, and Robert A. Cruickshank, professional at the Progress Country Club, Purchase, N. Y., as the result of their turning in a card of 138 for the 36 holes of play yesterday. Scoring 35—36—71 in the morning, the pair finished strongly in the afternoon, getting 35—32—67.

Cyril Walker, unattached, professional at the Englewood Country Club in New Jersey, paired with Halbert J. Blue of Aberdeen, N. C., finished in second place with 68—71—139. The Quaker Ridge team of John Farrell and Harold S. Bloch tied with Donald Vinton, Massachusetts open champion, and Richard Wilson of Southern Pines, each with 141.

J. M. Barnes, former United States and British open champion failed to get much support from his partner, T. P. Jamison of Greensburg, Pa, and got 73—72—145.

Walker and Blue led in the morning with 68, and in the afternoon Walker played his irons masterfully, but he had three putts on the twelfth and then missed a six-footer.

Cruickshank and Voight worked efficiently, going out in the afternoon in 35 with an eagle at the sixth. Cruickshank sank a long 3 at the tenth, Voight got an eagle 3 at the fourteenth and added another birdie 3 at the fifteenth. The summary:

R. A. Cruickshank, Progress C. C., and George Voight, Washington, D. C.	71	67—138
Cyril Walker, New York, and and H. J. Blue, Aberdeen, N. C.	68	71—139
John Farrell and Harold S. Bloch, Quaker Ridge	71	70—141
Donald Vinton, Plymouth, Mass., and Richard Wilson, Southern Pines, N. C.	71	70—141
T. D. Armour, Congressional, and Silas M. Newton, Lido	73	69—142
John Golden, North Jersey, and T. R. Brem, Charlotte, N. C.	71	73—144
T. L. Kerrigan, Siwanoy, and Jack Heath, Charlotte, N. C.	73	71—144
H. C. Lagerblade, Bristol, Conn., and Ellis Maples, Pinehurst, N. C.	74	70—144
Joseph Turnesa, Fairview, and E. L. Scofield, Pinehurst	70	74—144
Fred McLeod and M. B. Stevenson, Washington, D. C.	69	75—144
J. M. Barnes, unattached, and T. P. Jamison, Greensburg, Pa.	73	72—145
Emmet French and D. B. Parson, Youngstown, O.	74	72—146
Harold Long and Eugene Mills, Raleigh, N. C.	73	74—147
Wilfred Thompson, Richmond, Va., and S. O. Miller, Englewood	75	72—147
Alex Armour, unattached, and Page Hufty, Pasadena, Fla.	73	75—148
Joseph Capello, Hyannisport, Mass., and Eirc Nelson, Pinehurst	75	73—148
Charles Gray, Augusta, Ga., and Dr. W. O. Smith, New York	76	73—149
P. J. Doyle, Elmsford, and A. F. Lynch, Fox Hills	80	70—150
Tom Boyd and H. R. Gans, Fox Hills	77	74—151
George McLean, Grassy Sprain, and E. C. May, Buffalo	76	76—152
James Donaldson, Fenimore, and W. A. Rupp, Buffalo	76	83—159
Patrick Denofrio, High Point, N. C., and N. E. Edgerton, Raleigh, N. C.	80	80—160
Robert Hayes and E. C. Stevens, Southern Pines, N. C.	82	83—165

HORWEEN TO COACH AGAIN

At a football rally held in the Harvard Union at Cambridge, last night, Head Coach Arnold Horween '20 announced that he would return to coach the Harvard varsity football team again next year. He had previously been offered a three-year contract by Athletic Director William J. Bingham.

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Open Golf Dates Issue Brought Up

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Long-standing differences between United States and British golf associations over dates for title fixtures involving international linksmen were before United States Golf Association executives today for definite settlement.

Dates for the 1927 open championship in the United States have been tentatively set for June 23, 24 and 25 at the Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Pa., the same week which the British have set for their open tournament.

Efforts have been made by American golf officials for several years to have the British open played earlier in the season, arguing that the midsummer heat in the United States makes tournament play unbearable, while the English courses reach their peak condition much earlier than those in America. Therefore, the Americans point out, it would be the sensible thing for America's open to be held in June and the British open earlier, allowing stars of both nations to compete in both tournaments.

Heretofore, American golf officials have thrown the American open into midsummer in order to avoid conflict with the British, but it appears the American open will be held next year in June regardless of what date the British set for theirs.

AMHERST FOOTBALL DATES; ELECT MILLER

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 18 (AP)—Randolph V. I. Miller of Homer, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Amherst College 1927 football team. He has played guard for two seasons with the "Little Three" titleholders and will be the first linesman to head an Amherst eleven since 1922. Miller has won two letters in basketball and also is a letter man in weight events. The 1927 football team will be managed by John P. Grant of Fairfield, Conn.

Three new opponents—Alfred, Haverford and Vermont—replace Bowdoin, Union and Rochester on the Amherst 1927 football schedule made public yesterday. The schedule:

Sept. 24—Alfred University.

Oct. 1—Princeton University at Princeton; 8—Haverford College; 15—Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y; 22—Wesleyan University; 29—Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Nov. 5—University of Vermont; 12—Williams College at Williamstown.

GARDINER ELECTED PRESIDENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 18—For the fourth time, R. A. Gardner of Onwentsia Country Club, former United States amateur champion and captain of the last Walker Cup team, has been nominated president of the Chicago District Golf Association. R. J. Daly, Flossmoor Country Club, has been nominated vice-president, Morris Woolf, Northmoor Country Club, treasurer, and J. G. Davis, Acacia Country Club, secretary. The election will be held at the annual meeting, Dec. 13, at the University Club.

BROWN SWIMMERS REPORT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18—Thirty-four swimmers reported to Coach Barry of Brown University yesterday for the first practice of the year. The season will open Dec. 17, with an international meet between Brown and teams from McGill University and University of Toronto. Seventeen on the squad are veterans.

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TWO CLASS A LEADERS WIN

Harvard Club Beats Columbia U. C. and Crescent Stops Yale Club

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS (Class A)

	M'tches Won	M'tches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	2	0	10	4	1.000
Crescent A. C.	2	0	10	4	.1000
New York A. C.	1	1	8	6	.500
Columbia A. C.	1	2	6	15	.333
Princeton Club	0	1	2	5	.000
Yale Club	0	2	6	8	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The two unbeaten leaders in the metropolitan squash tennis team championship, Class A, continued their victorious career in the third round of the first half of the series, played yesterday afternoon, when the Harvard Club team, national titleholders of 1926, defeated Columbia University Club, 6 matches to 1, on the Harvard Club courts, while the Crescent Athletic Club seven, the stars of the season, defeated Yale Club on its own courts, a feat that has hitherto been reserved for the champions alone. The score in this match was held to 4 matches to 3, owing to the arrival from Europe of Thomas R. Coward, the Yale Club star, yesterday morning. Each has now two victories and no defeats.

Fillmore V. S. Hyde, national champion, who has been the mainstay of the Harvard Club team for several years, was still out of the lineup, when the players met in the struggle yesterday, but William Rand Jr., his predecessor in the title, replaced him with brilliant effect at the top of the Harvard Club list, and defeated Rowland B. Haines, the Columbia Club leader, with the aid of his most effective service shots, by a score of 18—16, 2—15, 15—10. The part that his service played in the victory of the Harvard Club star, may well be illustrated by the analysis, which showed that Rand scored seven service aces in the first game, and five in the third.

J. D. Kennedy, the former All-American swimming star, was the only victor for Columbia, but his victory came at the very end, when he conquered Murray Taylor by the score of 15—7, 15—11. The other home club players had previously scored victories for Harvard, only the Haines brothers being able to take a game from their opponents. The summary:

William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, defeated R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, 18—16, 2—15, 15—10.

Hewitt Morgan, Harvard Club, defeated Frank Kidde, Columbia University Club, 15—12, 18—14.

G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, defeated W. M. Lee, Columbia University Club, 15—9, 15—8.

J. D. Kennedy, Columbia University Club, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, 15—7, 15—11.

Morris M. Phinney, Harvard Club, defeated R. H. Reutter, Columbia University Club, 15—6, 15—5.

C. F. Fuller, Harvard Club, defeated D. W. Haines, Columbia University Club, 8—15, 17—14, 15—6.

G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, defeated Gardner Hirons, Columbia University Club, 15—12, 15—11.

The victory of the Crescent Athletic Club seven, like its previous win over Columbia U. C., came as a complete surprise. With Coward, a former national champion and second to Hyde in the national ranking list, back in the lineup, as well as Auguste J. Cordier, the home team had been regarded as sure victors. Though Coward disposed of George G. Davidson, the Crescent leader, after a hard-fought struggle, 15—10, 11—15, 15—10, the next four matches in the lineup went to the Brooklynites, giving them the odd match. The hardest of the struggles was staged between Cordier and Charles M. Bull Jr., former veteran title holder, and resulted in a victory for Bull by the narrowest of margins, 10—15, 15—2, 18—13. The summary:

T. R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated G. G. Davidson, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—10, 11—15, 15—10.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, 18—13, 15—5.

C. M. Bull Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, 10—15, 15—2, 18—13.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Francis Day, Yale Club, 15—13, 15—3.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, 9—15, 15—3, 15—3.

Arthur Goldburg, Yale Club, defeated E. W. Kleinert, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—8, 15—18, 18—16.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated J. W. Ivins, Crescent Athletic Club, 11—15, 15—4, 15—7.

MISS WESSON NAMED CAPTAIN

Miss Cynthia Wesson of Cambridge, who is president of the United States Field Hockey Association, has again been honored by being chosen captain of the All-Boston field hockey eleven that next week will go to Philadelphia, Pa., to participate in the inter-city tournament for national hockey honors. Miss Wesson was also leader of the All-Boston eleven last year. Miss Priscilla Bartol of Boston, who has been selected as center halfback on the All-Boston eleven, has been appointed manager of the team.

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By VOLNEY D. HURD

Selectivity has been one of the watchwords in radio during the last two years. During that time one of the most popular receivers has been the Brown-Drake set. This set has fair selectivity and excellent sensitivity. With the suburban dweller it would be hard to find a set that would give as good all around results tube for tube as this set produces.

Coming to the city dweller we find that here selectivity is a prime requisite due to the near-by location of powerful stations. Then again the city dweller does not begin to have the locational advantages that the suburban dweller does. Then added to the fact that not so much energy is coming in the direction of his antenna is the fact that he very often cannot put up an antenna that amounts to very much. Many landlords forbid the erection of outside antennae. The use of a short anenna gives the B-D set owner better selectivity, but here again the already weak signal is cut down.

During the past summer William T. Miller of this staff and Theodore Wilson of Newton, a radio experimenter, decided to attack this problem confronting B-D fans. Taking the regular Browning-Drake receiver they added two stages of untuned R. F. after the first regular R. F. tube. Then followed a detector with a two-stage transformer-coupled audio amplifier.

Here was a simple change which could be made with any B-D set. This was a logical step, since the extra R. F. made up for the locational difficulties and the short antenna requirements of the city dweller. Of course one must strike a happy medium in the question of selectivity and sensitivity. A tuner may be made which will be very satisfactory with a fairly sensitive set. Add to the R. F. amplification of such a set without provision for further tuning and behold the set broadens out. The reason for this is, of course, that weak signals from local stations which had no amplitude in the previous amplifier are brought up to a strength which, while small in comparison to their possible total, is still equal to if not greater than the amplitude of an incoming signal and the effect of broad tuning is introduced.

With the receiver shown herewith an antenna length may be found which will give good selectivity and sensitivity and the whole affair will still be found short enough to keep it indoors. This same idea will give even greater sensitivity than the ordinary B-D when used in the suburbs and the experimenters who built this had the rare good fortune of picking up California on one of the first nights in September.

As may be seen from the diagram the Miller-Wilson receiver is the conventional B-D design with the Rice method of neutralization followed by Acme R-2 and R-3 untuned R. F. transformers. Silver-Marshall audio transformers are used as well as their output transformer. These transformers accentuate the bass notes, and with the sideband cutting tendencies of the tuned circuits ahead, the fan should hear the bass horn or "Umph-Ah!" to his heart's content.

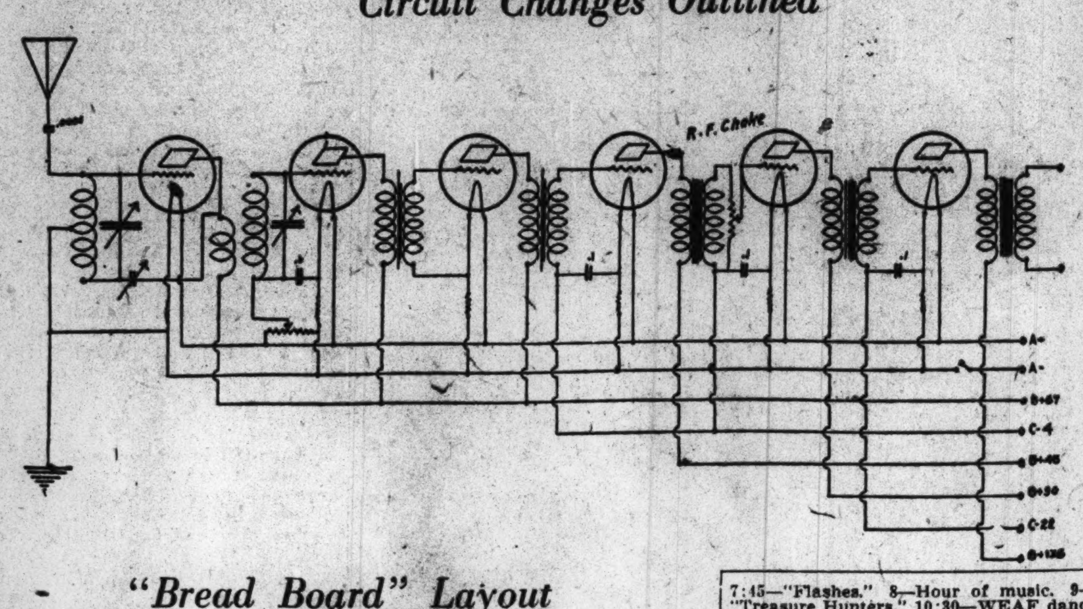
In the first model gridleak detection was used, as the writer had not sufficiently sold these two on the value of the plate rectification. Since then they have found this latter much more satisfactory and this method of detection is used in the present set.

Brachstats are used for filament control on this receiver eliminating some variables in the form of rheostats. Potentiometer control of oscillation is used with the R-2 transformer connection as described in the recent article on the B-D-H set. This eliminates the tickler from the picture. The potentiometer also makes a good volume control but its continued use on the positive side has a detrimental effect on the second tube after awhile. In order to eliminate the need for this a Centralab 500,000-ohm modulator is used which makes an excellent volume control.

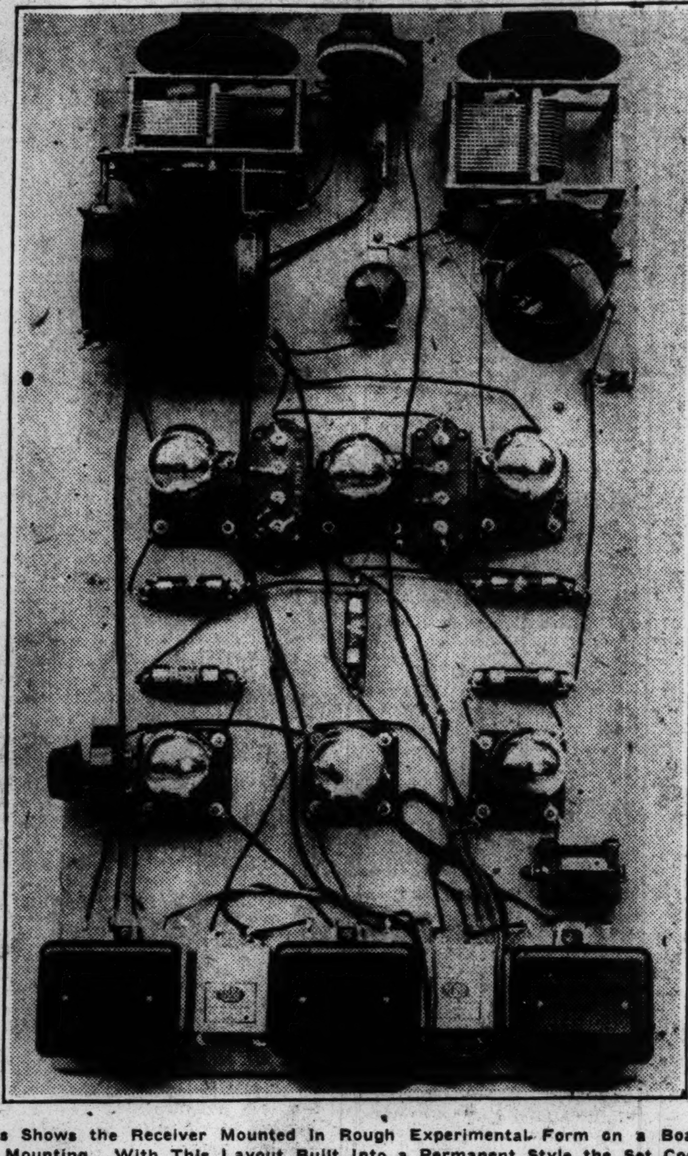
We need not go into the advantages of untuned amplification in its preservation of tone quality and tendency to dampen out static oscillation, as this had been covered in some of the writer's previous articles and in a somewhat technical manner by Edwin B. Dallin in our issue of Nov. 15. The list of parts used follows.

2 S.-M. 210 audio transformers.
1 S.-M. 211 output audio transformer.
1 National Browning-Drake Tuning Unit No. 1.
1 National Browning-Drake Tuning Unit No. 3 (minus the tickler).
1 Yaxley 400-ohm potentiometer.
1 Precise neutralizing condenser.
1 .0001 Sangamo fixed condenser for series antenna connection (a Precise .0001 variable midget condenser may be used at this point, giving more flexible control).
1 Acme R-2 R. F. transformer.
1 Acme R-3 R. F. transformer.
5 ¼-ampere capacity Brachstats.
1 ½-ampere capacity Brachstat (for use with power tube.)
1 Samson No. 85 R. F. choke.
1 Centralab modulator, 500,000 ohms.
4 Tobe .1 mfd. fixed condensers.
6 Standard sockets.
1 Single-circuit jack.
1 Cable, connections being soldered directly to leads in set, eliminating the need of binding posts.

Circuit Changes Outlined



"Bread Board" Layout



This Shows the Receiver Mounted in Rough Experimental Form on a Board Mounting. With This Layout Built Into a Permanent Style the Set Could Be Installed in a Deep Drawer, as the Panel Need Only Be Large Enough to Have the Two Dials, Potentiometer and Filament Switch.

Radio Programs

Evening Features
FOR THURSDAY, NOV. 18
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters) and CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)
7 p. m.—Cozy Corner for Girls and Boys, Uncle Dick. 7:20—Dominion Department of Agriculture market reports. 7:35—Laurier concert orchestra. 8:30—Studio program from CNRO, Ottawa; Gounod's "Faust"; Laurier dance orchestra.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—News and weather. 7—Courtesy orchestra program. 9—Collingwood, Ont. Kilties Band. 12—R. N. Cornfield and his orchestra.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)
6 p. m.—Stocks, grain market, weather, announcements and news. 6:20—Special farm feature. 6:30—Children's period. 7:30—United States Radio Farm School. 8—Evening Watch. 8:30—Auctioneers. 10—WEAF; "Zippers."

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)
4 p. m.—Copley-Plaza Trio. 4:20—Vocal and piano solos by Carl Moore. 4:30—News flashes. 5—The day in finance. 5:05—Live stock and meat report. 6—The Smilers. 6:30—"Dok" Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians. 6:57—Employment opportunities. 7—Ginger Gems, direction Morey Pearl and "What's Going on This Week." 7:30—News flashes. 7:35—Weather. 7:46—Piano solos, Mildred Bastion. 8—The Dinsmore Trio. 8:30—Kenmore Ensemble. 9—Marjorie Warren Leadbetter, coloratura soprano; Elsie Luker, pianist and accompanist. 9:30—The Beethoven Trio. 10—News flashes.

Friday Morning
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; Bible readings, the Rev. David Fraser, Congregational Church, West Somerville; organ selections from Boston Chamber of Commerce, Louis Weir, organist; a shopping tour, conducted by Dame Fashion, assisted by Evelyn Kelley, Mae Horne, Mary Quigley; violin solos, Ray Stewartson; James Gest, accompanist; Jean Sargent. 11:30—News flashes. 11:55—Time and weather. 12 m.—Shepard Colonial luncheon concert, direction Edward Rosenwald.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
3 p. m.—Five Bostonians. 4—Helen DeVere, soprano; Mrs. Evans F. Spear, accompanist. 4:30—Mrs. Frank Dupee, French diction and reading. 5—Hiram R. Goldman, violin students' program. 5:45—Stock market and business news. 5:55—Lost and found. 6—Events of the day. 6:10—Joe Rines and his orchestra. 6:45—Big Brother Club. Big Brother spelling bee and Don Emery and his Harmonica Four. 7:30—Juliette Houle, pianist. 7:45—John Herrick, baritone; M. Leo Healy, accompanist. 8—The Serenaders. 8:30—The Gazers. 9—The Esquimos. 10—The Zippers, under the direction of Henry Burr. 11—Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Rideout.

Friday Morning
7:45 a. m.—Morning watch by Y. M. C. A., the Rev. D. J. Imler, Belmont Methodist Church. 10—Anne Bradford's half hour; Phillip Dundon, baritone; M. Leo Healey, accompanist; playet, "Grandma, Grandpa and the Flapper Finish Shopping," written by Josephine Perkins. 10:30—Events of the day. 10:45—Betty Crocker's home service talk, "Out of the Frying Pan." 12:45 p. m.—Boston farmers' produce market report.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Hotel Lenox ensemble. 6:25—Talk on "Chamber of Commerce." 6:30—Adams House orchestra, Scotty Holmes, directing. 7—Market reports. 7:05—Max I. Krulee and his orchestra. 7:30—Sixth lecture in "Appreciation of Symphonies," by Prof. Stuart Mason of the New England Conservatory of Music, under auspices of the Massachusetts University Extension division. 8—Musical program. 8:30—Twilight song trio. 9—Salon orchestra from New York with WJZ, WGY and WRC. 10—Hotel Plaza orchestra and the Criterion Male Quartet, from WJZ. 10:45—Frivolity Club orchestra, under direction of Jack Denny with stations WJZ, WGY and WRC.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)
8 p. m.—Travel talk. 8:30—Trio. 9—Programs from WEAF. 11—News bulletins.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:25—News. 6:30—Arthur Wesley, baritone. 7—Midweek religious sing. 7:30—Staff artists. 8—Owlets. 8:30—New England Conference banquet. 10:15—String Quartet. 11—News.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (365 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner music program by Lafayette Trio. 7:15—News items. 7:30—Weather man. 7:30—WGY book chat. 7:45—Program from Syracuse University. 11:30—Organ recital, Stephen Boisclair.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—Joint program from WEAF, New York City. 11—Weather report.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
6 p. m.—Stock reports and news items. 6:30—Dinner program. 7:30—WGY book chat. 7:45—Syracuse University program, Syracuse, N. Y. 9—Royal salon hour. 10—Piano recital by Stuart Swart. 10:45—Dance program. 11:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Boisclair.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Mid-week hymn sing. 7:30—Famous Characters. 8—Comfort hour. 8:30—Quartet. 9—"Eskimos." 10—Zippers, under the direction of Henry Burr. 11—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner orchestra. 8—"Voice of the Silent Drama." 8:30—Banquet radiocast. 9—Royal hour of music. 10:30—Jack Denny's orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
6:50 p. m.—Talk. 7—Arthur Lange's orchestra. 7:30 — Grel-Meister's Hungarian orchestra. 8—Kerry Conway's Broadway Chat. 8:10—Music. 9—Soloists. 9:30—Music. 10:15—Whozit contest. 11—Ernie Golden and his orchestra. 12—Broadway Nite.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble. 6:45—Sports. 7:30—Oreste's Queensland orchestra. 8—Vaughn de Leath, "The Radio Girl." 11—Five Messner Brothers orchestra.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette Ensemble. 8—Studio program.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony orchestra; soloists. 7:30—Entertainers. 9—Studio program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Concert from New York through WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
6 p. m.—Hollenden orchestra, Carl Rupp directing. 7:30—Community Fund program. 9—"Eskimos" from New York. 10—Studio program. 11—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert played by the Symphony Players, Victor Saudek, conductor. 7:20—Farm program. 8—Courtesy program. 8:30—Radiotale by Richard Kountz and KDKA Symphony Orchestra. 11:15—Art Giles and his orchestra.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn orchestra, Charles Marsh, director, alternating with Zez Confrey's orchestra. 7—Daily sport review by C. B. Yorke. 7:30—"Uncle Kay-Bee." 7:45—Football instruction by Henry Blum, noted referee. 8—Book review by Burt McMurtrie. 9—"Eskimos" from WEAF. 10—Zippers, from WEAF. 11—Program dance music, by Zez Confrey's orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—"Billy" Hays and his orchestra. 7:30—Symphony orchestra, John A. Carroll, director. 8—Josh Saddler's Serenaders. 8:30—"Archie" Lloyd, songs. 8:45—Go-Getters. 9—Montbard Follies. 9:30—The Musical Chefs. 10—Preston S. Foster, bass. 10:30—Parodians' orchestra. 11—Cadix Revue.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
6 p. m.—Official weather forecast. 6:05—Dinner music; Benjamin Franklin Concert Orchestra, direction W. Irving Oppenheim. 6:45—United States Department of Agriculture, livestock and produce market reports. 7—Uncle Wip's Roll Call and Birthday List. 8—United Synagogue services. 8:30—Pitman community chorus. 10:05—Dance program.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—"Horticultural Question Box." 8—Seaside Trio. 9—Studio concert.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
7 p. m.—News flashes. 7:15—Organ recital by Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Morton dinner music. 8—World Wonder-Excursions, Alfred J. P. McClure, D.D. 8:15—Piano lecture recital. 9:45—Concert orchestra. 10—Emo's weekly movie radiocast. 10:20—Organ recital 11:20—Supper Club dance orchestra.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
6 p. m.—Sandman Circle. 6:30—Dinner orchestra. 7:30—Organ recital. 8—Musical program. 9—WBAL Ensemble. 10—WBAL Staff Concert. 11—WBAL dance orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—"The Voice of the Silent Drama." 9—Royal Salon Hour from WJZ. 10—Meyer Davis Swanee Syncopaters.

WGHB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Dinner music; Wally Wiley, pianist. 8:29—Citrus report. 9—Euphemia Kavassa and associate artists.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
5:15 p. m.—Children's Hour. 5:45—Live stock market summary. 7:15—Religious talk. 7:45—Fashion talk. 8—New York program: "Eskimos"; special orchestra; "Zippers." 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Traffic talk. 10:20—Band concert.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Philbreck and his Younker orchestra. 8—Trio and soloist. 11—Dance program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Elks' organ. 6:45—Market résumé. 7—Talks. 9—Classical program.

KFKX, Hastings, Neb. (288 Meters)
5:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:25—Concert music. 7:30—Dinner music. 9—Musical program from Lincoln.

WOK, Homewood, Ill. (217 Meters)
6 p. m.—String orchestra. 8—Stage program, organ and dance orchestra. 9:30—Dance and studio program.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (226 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Bright spots from comic operas. 10:15—The Izaak Walton League period. 11:45—The Belmont "Gang."

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
7 p. m.—Ensemble and artists in program of German music. 8—American artists recital, 8:30 to 11—Popular program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6 p. m.—Supperbell program. 6:30—Sports review. 6:40—Maurie Sherman's orchestra. 7—May and June. 7:15—WLS Trio and singer. 10:30—Organ recital. 11—Dance program and singers.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)
5 p. m.—Children's Half Hour. 7—Musical Bits. 8—Song recital, Belle Forbes Cutter. 9:30—Hawaiian guitar selections, Hickey and Johnson. 9:45—News flashes. 11—Dance selections.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
6 p. m.—Children's period. 6:30—Dinner concert by Joska DeBabary and his orchestra, and Johnny Hamp and his orchestra. 7—Family hour. 8:20—Musical program. 9—Classical concert. 10:30 to 12—Congress Carnival.

WEAO, Columbus, O. (294 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Music. 8:30—"The Six Essentials of a Good School," E. E. Lewis. 8:45—Music.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Weather forecast and market reports. 6—Robert Visconti's Orchestra. 6:30—Educational talk. 6:40—Robert Visconti's Orchestra. 9—Dance music, interspersed with entertainment by the Melody Boys, Pep Golden, Al Kirschner and Florence and Missouri Kinney. 12:15 a. m.—Night Howls by the Sky Terriers.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
8 p. m.—Walter Davidson's Louisville Loons. 8:30—Popular songs. 9—Loons.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
4 p. m.—Concert prepared by Harry S. Currie and Elgin Chandler. 7:30 to 9—Studio concert.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner organ concert; aviation talk. 8—Band concert. 9—Ukulele songsters.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; weekly book talk by Louise Mecker; Jack Riley's orchestra. 11:45 to 1 a. m.—Don Bestor's orchestra; Cordsen's orchestra.

KFQA, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)
8 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by Algernon Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., of London, Eng., at Third Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert. 10:45—Charles A. Sheldon Jr., organ recital.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (475 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's orchestra. 8:30—Frank Renard, piano.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—The Panther Hawaiian Trio. 9:30—Saxophone octet. 11—Concert.

Evening Features
FOR FRIDAY, NOV. 19
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (356.9 Meters)
6:35 p. m.—Luigi Romanelli and his concert orchestra. 9—Studio concert by the Bilton Trio and Apollo Male Quartet.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)
6 p. m.—Stocks, grain market, weather, announcements and news. 6:20—Special farm feature. 6:30—Children's period. 7:30—United States Radio Farm School. 7:45—"Flashes." 8—Hour of music. 9—"Treasure Hunters." 10:30—WEAF dance orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
6 p. m.—Events of the day. 6:40—Boston Globe radiocast. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Five Merry Milkmen. 8—Girls' quintet. 9—Musicale. 9:30—From New York. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Rideout.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6:10 p. m.—Newspaper sidelights by A. J. Philpott. 6:15—Lenox Ensemble. 6:30—Edwin J. McEnelly and his orchestra. 7—Market reports. 7:05—Helmar Sanborn's orchestra of Greenfield, Mass. 8—Organ recital. 8:30—Musical program. 9:30—"Mysterious Tenor." 10—Weather reports. 10:03—Leo Reisman's orchestra.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (208 Meters)
7 p. m.—Band concert. 8—"News Review." 8:30—Program announcement. 9:30—Entertainers. 10—From WEAF, "Anglo-Persians." 10:30—Daily news bulletin.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
6 p. m.—Skinny and His Gang. 6:20—News. 6:30—Emil Heimberger's trio. 7—Radio farm course, Connecticut Agricultural College. 7:15—Piano selections, Laura C. Gaudet, staff pianist. 7:30—Organ recital, Esther A. Nelson. 8—"Artisans." 9—Friendly Hour. 10—Weather. 10:05—Emil Heimberger's dance orchestra. 11—News.

WCAC, Storrs, Conn. (275 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Program from WTIC.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (365 Meters)
7 p. m.—Advanced Sunday school lesson. 7:15—Daily news items. 7:30—Weather man. 7:35—Musical program from WGY, Schenectady. 11—Musical program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Poultry talk. 8—Soloists. 9:30—Joint program with WEAF, New York City. 11—Weather forecast; Vincent Lopez dance orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
6 p. m.—Stock reports and news items. 6:20—Farm news. 6:30—International Sunday school lesson. 7—Dinner music. 7:35—Studio staff program. 8—Remington Band. 9—WGY Players. 10—From WJZ, New York. 11—Paul Specht's orchestra from WJZ, New York.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Gene Ingraham and his orchestra. 7:30—Raymond Maher, baritone. 7:45—"Review of the Drama." 8—The Happiness Boys. 8:30—Orchestral concert. 9—"South Sea Islanders." 9:30—La France orchestra. 10—"Anglo-Persians." 10:30 — Janssen's Hofbrau orchestra. 11:30—Frank Farrell and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
5:50 p. m.—State and Federal farm market report. 7—Commodore concert orchestra. 8—"Serenaders and Bonnie Laddies." 9—Hour of music. 10—Piano hour. 11—Paul Specht's orchestra.

WMAC, New York City (341 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Ernie Golden and his orchestra. 7—Kerry Conway's Broadway Chat. 7:10—Ernie Golden. 7:30—Whozit contest. 8—Hawaiians. 8:45—Broadway Association, talk. 9—Donald J. Flamm, "Play Review." 9:30—Norman Pearce, "Bachelor Poet." 10—Yorkville Radio Entertainers. 11—Music. 12 — Entertainers.

WAHG, New York City (316 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Studio program. 8—Music hour. 9—Vocal program. 9:30—The Gondoliers. 10—Weather forecast. 10:15—Will Schnabel's orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—"Bill" Wathey in sports. 6:30—Bretton Hall String Quartet. 7:25—News. 8:15—New York University Scientific Course. 8:30—Organ recital. 10—John Murray Anderson's talk on the theater. 11—Jascha Guerwich's dance orchestra.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert by Goldkette Ensemble. 8—Studio program. 10—Code lessons.

WJR, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Detroit trade expansion program. 9—Studio program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Orchestra. 9:30—From WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Jack Horwitz Collegian Serenaders. 7:30—Community Fund program. 8—Studio program. 8:30—Harmony half hour. 9—Studio program. 9:30—La France orchestra, New York. 10—"Anglo-Persians." 10:30—Studio program. 11—Emerson Gill and his orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:25—Reports on all markets. 7:45—University of Pittsburgh address. 8:20—Poem, with musical setting. 9—Courtesy program.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn orchestra, Charles Marsh, director, alternating with Zez Confrey's orchestra. 7—Daily sport review by C. B. Yorke. 7:10—United States Department of Agriculture radio farm school. 7:30—"Uncle Kay-Bee." 7:45—Current motor topics and review of road conditions by O. H. Ifoth, secretary of the Pittsburgh Motor Club. 8—Sunday school lesson by Dr. Alexander Gibson, with program of sacred music. 8:30—Burt McMurtrie's music hour. 9:30—LaFrance program from WEAF. 10—Anglo-Persians from WEAF. 10:30—Program of dance music by Zez Confrey's orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Instrumental trio; Stephen Knopf, director. 8—Barry O'Moore, tenor. 8:30—Courtesy program. 8:45—Studio program. 9—Overbrook Hills hour. 9:30—Sam J. Gold, baritone. 10—"Melody Makers." 10:30—Jack Myers' Musical Architects.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Lecture period. 8—Seaside Trio.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
7 p. m.—News flashes. 7:15—Organ recital by Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Dinner music. 8:30—Chelsea evening concert. 9—President dance orchestra. 9:30—Ambassador concert orchestra, Harry Loventhal, director. 10 to 12—Dance orchestra program.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
6 p. m.—WBAL Sandman Circle. 6:30—WBAL dinner orchestra. 7:30—WBAL mixed quartet. 8—WBAL trio, soloists. 9—The Fitz Sisters. 9:30—WBAL string quartet. 10—WBAL opera company in "Iolanthe." 11—WBAL dance orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Book reviews by Mrs. Nina Reed. 7—Meyer Goldman's orchestra. 8—Mozart string quintette. 8:30—"Harmony Hour" from WEAF. 9—Hour of music from WJZ, New York. 10—"Anglo-Persians," WEAF, New York. 10:30—Irving Boernstein's orchestra.

WGHB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)
8:29 p. m.—Citrus report. 8:30—Pipe organ and artists' recital.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
5:15 p. m.—Children's period. 5:45—Live stock market summary. 6:30—Dinner concert. 7:30—Farm program. 8—Specialty orchestra. 9—New York program, "Anglo-Persians." 9:30—Troendle Four. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Dance program, Nankin Orchestra.

WKAF, Milwaukee, Wis. (261 Meters)
7 p. m.—Sport review. 10—Classical studio program.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Raleigh Quintet. 8—Vocal and instrumental program. 11—Dance music.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Hugo Heyn, marimba; Emil Hoffman, piano. 6:45—Market résumé. 6:50—Orchestra. 9—Classical program.

KFKX, Hastings, Neb. (288 Meters)
5:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9—Musical program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Stage program, organ and dance orchestra. 9:30—Dance and studio program.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (226 Meters)
8:15 to 9 p. m.—Classical recital, under the direction of Lester D. Mather, concert pianist.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
7 p. m.—Vocal program of old songs. 8:30—Popular program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6 p. m.—Supperbell program; Board of Trade summary; closing live stock summary; United States Radio Farm School. 6:30—Sports review. 6:40—Maurie Sherman's orchestra. 7—May and June. 7:15—Violin and harp duo. 7:30—WLS Trio. 10—Dance music; organ recital; singers; WLS Trio.

WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)
5 p. m.—Children's half-hour. 7—Dinner concert. 9 — Dance music. 9:45—News flashes. 11 — Dance selections; songs, Cook sisters.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
6 p. m.—Bedtime story. 6:30—Dinner concert. 7—Family hour. 9—Classical concert. 10:30—Congress carnival. 12—Time signals and weather report.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
4 p. m.—Concert arranged by Harry S. Currie and Elgin Chandler. 7:30 to 9—Concert my Jacob Schilling's orchestra.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
7 p. m.—Orchestra and popular soloists.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; address; Jack Riley's orchestra. 8—Ebenezer Choir program. 8:30—La France orchestra. 9—Anglo-Persian's orchestra from New York. 11:45—Don Bestor's orchestra; organ numbers by Ted Meyn; Cordsen's orchestra.

WOS, Jefferson City, Mo. (411 Meters)
7 p. m.—Radio farm school. 7:15—Radio Bible class. 7:30—Missouri University meeting. 8—"Condition of Missouri Roads," by O. I. Steele, State Highway Department. 8:35—Dairy Commissioner E. G. Bennett of Missouri. 8:50—Program by Mrs. Lyman Farar, violin; Mrs. Frank DeQuire, piano.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner-time organ recital by Jacquinot Jules. 6:30—Soloists; Steindel string quartet. 7—The Darling Sisters, string quartet, soloists. 10—Weather report. 10:15—Herbert Berger's dance orchestra. 11—Arcadia dance orchestra. 12—Herbert Berger's orchestra.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—Bedtime story. 8—C. F. Davis and his orchestra. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Organ recital.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert. 10:45—Concert.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (475 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Texas Ramblers, an orchestra. 8:30—Reuben Davies Club recital.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Concert presented by the School of Music of Texas Christian University. 9:30—Will Foster, organist. 11—Musical program.

KFDM, Beaumont, Tex. (316 Meters)
7 p. m.—Children's program. 8 to 9—Band concert.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

KOA, Denver, Colo. (322 Meters)
6 p. m.—Stocks, markets, live stock, produce and news bulletins. 6:27—Weekly sports review, prepared for radio by Henry Farrell. 7:30—Preview of International Sunday school lesson, the Rev. William O. Rogers. 8—Instrumental program, by KOA Orchestra, Lewis H. Chernoff, director. 8:15 — Studio program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (291 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Talk. 8—Organ recital. 9—Studio program. 10:30—Belmont dance orchestra.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Children's program. 7:30—Utility service, amusement guide, weather and market reports and news items. 8—KGW Movie Club. 8:30—Cole McElroy's orchestra. 10:30—Weekly frolic of the Keep Growing Wiser Order of Hoot Owls.

KOAC, Corvallis, Ore. (280 Meters)
7:20 p. m.—Campus news. 7:30—"Federal Taxes," Dr. F. A. Magruder. 8—Constructive Elements of Music. 8:15—"Oregon Fuels and Their Economical Use."

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)
9 to 12 p. m.—Dance program by "Bob" Beal and his Claremont orchestra. 10—Studio program; intermission solos will be rendered by various members of the orchestra continuously during the evening.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—States orchestra. 7:10—"Sports-on-the-Air," by Harry B. Smith. 7:20—Chamber of Commerce talk on "Industrial San Francisco." 7:30—DX. 8—Cabiria orchestra; Palace orchestra. 9:10—Book review by Harry A. Small. 10—States orchestra, under the direction of Waldemar Lind.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Children's period. 8—News items and musical program. 10—Dance music.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (232 Meters)
5 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6—Organ recital. 6:20—Orchestra. 6:50—Travelogue. 7—Breakers orchestra. 8—Band concert. 9—Investment chat. 9:15—Courtesy program. 10—Elks' frolic.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
7 p. m.—Feature program. 9 to 12—Courtesy programs.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (291 Meters)
9 p. m.—Dominion Department of Agriculture radio service; studio program by Bathurst artists. 11—CNRA dance orchestra.

RHODE ISLAND TICKET UNCHANGED

Official Count of Representative Vote Completed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18 (AP)—Louis Monast, Republican, of Pawtucket, R. I, was declared elected to the National House of Representatives from the Third Rhode Island District by a plurality of 457 votes, when the State returning board yesterday completed its official count of the ballots cast in the November election. Mr. Monast defeated Representative Jeremiah E. O'Connell, Democratic candidate for re-election, by a vote of 29,366 to 28,909.

James E. Dunne, Democrat, of this city, received a margin of 171 votes over his rival, William Hughes, Republican, in the race for the office of Mayor of Providence, according to the completed count of the city vote by the board of canvassers.

Mr. Hughes' supporters, however, refused to accept the result and persuaded the board of canvassers to withhold an official declaration of Mr. Dunne's election, pending completion of the count of ballots cast for the sole candidate for school committee.

The Republicans failed in an attempt to obtain a Supreme Court writ of prohibition to prevent action by the canvassers on the votes cast for Mayor in two of the city's precincts on the ground that the packages of ballots received from the polls were improperly sealed.

NORTHEASTERN JUNIORS ELECT

Milton Segal of East Boston was elected president of the junior class of Northeastern University, School of Law, at its recent election of class officers. The new president is a graduate of Boston English High School and attended Harvard University for a time before entering Northeastern. Other officers elected were: Miss Mary Walsh of Mattapan, vice-president; Miss Edith Mason of Pawtucket, R. I., secretary, and Francis Murphy of Arlington, treasurer.

NEW CALL FOR BRIDGEPORT

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 18 (AP)—Bridgeport's radiocasting station will have a new label starting next Sunday, when Station WCWS will be known as Station WICC, the last three letters being selected because they stand for "Industrial capital of Connecticut."



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Architecture—Art News—Musical Events

In New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

New York

NO LESS than 17 splendid examples of the art of J-B. S. Chardin are on view at the Wildenstein Galleries, unquestionably the most remarkable congeries of this artist's work ever assembled in the United States. Here are to be seen portraits and still-life paintings by this eighteenth century artist in most of his various moods and manners. These lovely souvenirs of a bygone day are admirably set out in the large Louis Quinze salon at Wildenstein's, and appear thoroughly at home against the green brocaded walls. While Chardin was considerable of a portraitist, he will always be known primarily through his amazing still-life paintings. His particular approach toward the technical side of painting—revealed through the reports of certain contemporaries—must have in great measure inhibited him in handling living phenomena with the same command that he exercised toward inanimate objects. In this special field of painting, Chardin was a past master.

Among the several superb still-life arrangements here, there is one in particular that stands out with a fine insistence, because of its magnificent brushmanship, luscious tone, and startling modernity of accent and arrangement. It is called "Le Gobelet D'Argent," and consists of but a few familiar household objects casually ranged on a table top—a little silver goblet, a water bottle, and some fruit. But this simple assortment of still-life has given rise to one of Chardin's highest pictorial flights, and he has invested this canvas with a verve and veracity that are as taking today as last century. The color accents glow against the melting, shadowy ground with as much dynamic force as Cézanne himself could ask for, and the various planes of the picture have that curious "running" quality so much admired in modern art. It is a tour de force of the studio, a canvas that leaves all the others a little way behind.

"Le Pannier de Prunes" nearly companions it in quality and tone, while a pair of still-life paintings formerly in the collection of the Marquis de Biron are also cast in his most sumptuous tonal mood. For sheer power of design, it is doubtful if Chardin could improve on his "Le Lievre," so stark and arresting is the design of this canvas, and so skillfully managed is the play of light and shade. More delicately modulated is the pair of still-life studies from an anonymous English collection, richly factured in modeling and color. Two striking studies have tiger-colored cats introduced among the still-life, but here, as in the large design with a curly dog, the master is handicapped in his attempt to render animal form with any real degree of animation. "La Fontaine" is a charming genre study, and in the portrait of his second wife, Chardin gives the best account of himself as portraitist. The other examples of his work in this department here are wanting in bite and vigor, but they are nevertheless interesting documents of the time.

A full list of exhibitions is to be found on the current art calendar. The gallery trotter will find something of most every sort of art, from the visionistic designs by P.-L. Rigal, also at the Wildenstein Galleries, to the modernistic drawings by Wanda Gag at the Weyhe Galleries. Mr. Rigal comes fresh from Paris with his canvases, sculptures, and drawings, and reveals a talent half sculptural, half pictorial, that deals primarily with classic fantasies slightly touched with the modernistic flair for smartly contrasted color and large, rhythmic line. His charcoal studies seem to me to reveal the artist's innate sense of mass and volume better than his paintings; these monumentally conceived groups of figures stand ready to be translated into fine wood panels, so easy is their dual sense of plastic graphic form. There is something of interest in most all of Mr. Rigal's work, and he should have no difficulty in finding wall space for carrying out his processional compositions.

The Italy America Society is exhibiting at Mrs. H. P. Whitney's studio in West Eighth Street an interesting group of black and white work by contemporary Italian artists, artists for the most part hailing from the Peninsula. Leo Lentelli, Onorio Ruotolo, Joseph Stella, and Ercole Cartotto are the New Yorkers present. This selection of black and white was made by the Italian Department of the Fine Arts, and as such is a highly authoritative one. Adolfo Wildt, Gennaro Favai, Antonio Carbonati, Romano Dazzi are others present. The Whitney Studio Club, a few doors down the street, has commenced its annual program of exhibitions with a group of portraits by Robert W. Chanler, and sculpture by Reuben Nakian. A shop has also been opened for the first time in connection with the gallery, where a permanent collection of prints, drawings, and water colors by members may be purchased at reasonable prices. Here is a really good chance for the discriminative collector to pick up something worth while for the proverbial song.

Another down-town art event of interest is the opening of "Our Gallery" in West Thirteenth Street, where art will be found arranged in home-like fashion and a genuinely cordial welcome extended to come in and enjoy the combination of good art and old-fashioned hospitality. Antiques are sprinkled in among the modern works, and the rooms are invitingly decorated in an informal way. Such artists as John Sloan, Varnum Poor, Peggy Bacon, Duncan Ferguson, Frank Osborne, Elie Nadelman, George Luks, Marguerite and William Zorach, and Samuel Halpert are among the exhibitors. The Gallery is open evenings to artists and patrons.

Wanda Gag, a young American artist of Bohemian parentage, is at the Weyhe Galleries with an exhilarating display of water colors, drawings, and lithographs very much in the modern manner. Her color work is not yet crystallized enough to make any particular stir, but her black and white designs come easily to the eye with their often quite Gothic feeling of compactly foliated form. A group of nicotiana flowers has given Miss Gag a fine send-off. She goes in heavily for the rickety, teeter-tottering line that is so much affected today in modern art, and she uses it to good advantage in most cases.

Sol Wilson is exhibiting some sturdy landscapes at Babcock's, while Blanche C. Wagner and Marion Boyd Allen are at the Ainslie Galleries. Charles Turrell is at the Ehrich Galleries with miniatures, among which is a portrait of Queen Mary of England, and Frank Gardner Hale is also there with hand-wrought jewelry.

New Work by John Beach Played in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence) — A program of moderate interest was played Friday evening by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra for its third concert. Nowadays it is somewhat unusual to find the "William Tell" Overture occupying an honorable place on any symphony program, but the Minneapolis Orchestra played it at this concert to the huge delight of many people in the audience. Perhaps this feeling of delight was intensified because, immediately before a "world première" of John Beach's symphonic poem, "The Asolani" had rather mystified a good many.

In reality there is no mystery about it, for it is composed of a trio of impressionistic sketches embodying the composer's ruminations over the passed and forgotten glories of his summer home in Italy. In the first of the three sections we listen to a musical representation of "sentimental conversations." In a broken and somewhat haphazard manner, Mr. Beach has cleverly managed to convey graceful, inconsequential society chatter. The second section bears the caption, "Enter the buffoon." This is a character that modern idiom in music is splendidly adapted to simulate. Finally there is a Nocturne with the sub-heading "Distant Revelry." In other words, we may assume a picture of an Italian evening in all its charm and beauty, while from the distance drift in some sad sounds betokening revelry.

Like the majority of specific modern composition, this music is mathematical, made, not inspired; but it is made very well in parts. For example, the scoring is very effective and displays a thorough working knowledge of the orchestra. The Nocturne, without the handicap of "distant revelry," would almost deserve the term beautiful. The effort to produce unusual, acutely perceptible orchestral effects appears unavoidable in music of this sort, whose most notable contribution is to show that we have neglected to utilize more than a minimum of the color possible to the modern orchestra.

Henri Verbrugghen had rehearsed the work with scrupulous care; there are many tricky passages, little fly-by-night phrases that flit through the orchestra to be caught up here and there by the various sections, which, if missed, would spell disaster. While not great music, this work should interest seekers after light in the field of modern composition. It marks no particular advance in this field, but does represent clever use of the impedimenta beloved by our latest schools.

Haydn's "Military" Symphony, which opened the program, is only mildly symbolical of fire and thunder. A gentle little fanfare of trumpets is inserted into the body of a composition, that seems to be making perpetual genuflections to somebody as if apologizing for its existence. The rendering of this symphony fell somewhat below the usual standard of the orchestra.

Kansas Artists' Exhibit

TOPEKA, Kan. (Special Correspondence—The Mulvane Art Museum is holding its second annual exhibition of paintings and prints by Kansas artists, during November. Among the 90 pieces of work on display are examples of oil, water color, pastel, wood block prints, etchings, and lithographs; representing about 25 artists.

"PATRIA"



Mural Painting by Edwin Howland Blashfield Recently Installed in the Union League Club, Chicago.

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

"PATRIA," the title of the handsome mural painting by Edward Howland Blashfield, executed for the Union League Club of Chicago, has been installed over the fireplace in the main lounge of the new Union League clubhouse at Jackson Boulevard and Federal Street—the site of the historic original building.

The composition, beautiful in color and pictorially interesting, fits an arched recesss eight feet wide and 12 feet in height. Its title, "Patria," symbolizes the motto of the organization which is expressed in the words—"Welcome to loyal hearts. We join ourselves to no party which does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." These lines are carved in marble over the fireplace at the west end of the room.

"Patria," symbolized by loyal citizenship, is pictured in a group of figures whose meanings are clear to any viewer. Columbia, a full-length draped figure, is in the center, standing erect on a raised dais, a blue sky at the back. She holds the Constitution in her left hand, the furling flags of the Union making their effect. Seated at the left is Justice with the scales, her bandeau lifted that she may see the light. On the right Fortitude sits at ease leaning upon her shield, her helmet in her lap, the sword in its scabbard, yet ready should justice be maligned or ignored. Below two handmaidens of loyalty support the shield of Patria, wreathed with palms and laurel bound with the white ribbon of peace.

Members of the Union League Club agree with critics of decorative murals that the painting "Patria" carries its message expressed artistically. The color scheme is rich and varied in harmonious contrasts and compares favorably with Mr. Blashfield's succession of historic works of this order.

Mr. Blashfield, regarded as the dean of American mural painters, having reached his seventy-ninth year, said when accepting the commission from the Union League Club that "Patria" would be his last contribution to the public. His lively imagination and love for his art, however, have led him since then to accept another important commission, that of the design and execution of a series of murals for the Elks' War Memorial Building facing Lincoln Park, which was dedicated last summer. These are the most important mural paintings by Mr. Blashfield in Chicago and in this section of the United States.

The state capitols of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota are adorned by brilliant historic compositions painted by Mr. Blashfield in their decorative schemes which in a measure draw the citizens to the state houses as shrines of the arts. New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and other eastern cities have examples of his murals monumental in American art history.

The World Theater

WHEN the Paramount Theater, New York City, opens on Nov. 19, Jesse Crawford will be the organist. Mr. Crawford has been an organist in leading Chicago and Los Angeles picture houses.

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Edna Ferber's "Show Boat," best seller novel, is being made into a photoplay and into a musical comedy.

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The Harvard Dramatic Club has selected for its annual play an adaptation by Gilbert Seldes of Carl Gosse's "Orange Comedy," seventeenth century satire.

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William Hodge has received an offer to appear in London next spring in his comedy, "The Judge's Husband," now playing at the Forty-Ninth Street Theater, New York. Lee Shubert is arranging the engagement.

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An American road tour of "What Every Woman Knows" is scheduled to start in Boston on Dec. 6 and continue in Baltimore and Washington, to reach Cincinnati in February, Chicago in March, St. Louis and Kansas City in April and thereafter Denver and the California theaters. This revival, with Helen Hayes, has passed its 252d performance in New York.

Szigeti Plays With Detroit Symphony

DETROIT, Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Musical Detroit made the acquaintance of Joseph Szigeti, violinist from Budapest, at the fourth pair of subscription concerts of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. We decided that Mr. Szigeti was a very fine artist in spite of a highly unconventional style of performance. In Mozart's D major Concerto and a set of beautiful old variations by Corelli, entitled "La Folia," Mr. Szigeti displayed a tone small but exquisite, of silky smoothness and virtually without mechanical flaw. The feeling remained, however, that one would not go far to hear him play Beethoven or some of the more robust moderns—though this impression may be an injustice to an artist of greater versatility than his miniature effects made us suspect.

The orchestral part of the program was a characteristically well balanced list of compositions culled from many lands by the catholic taste of Gabrilowitsch. The "Lohengrin" Prelude opened the concert and Rimsky-Korsakoff's colorful "Capriccio Espagnol" ended it, while in between were such contrasting works as Chausson's well-mannered but always effective tone poem "Viviane," reciting the love of Viviane and Merlin, and Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite.

Gabrilowitsch is completely at home with his fellow Russians and gave impressive readings to both these works. The orchestra was called to its feet to share the honors with the conductor.

Mr. Stokowski Leads an All-Bach Program

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence) — At this week's concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra, Mr. Stokowski presented the first all-Bach program the organization has ever given. It might be imagined that such a program would sound somewhat monotonous. The concerts themselves proved that nothing could be further from the truth. Indeed the variety of the numbers and the constantly changing musical aspects furnished the greatest charms of the program.

Mr. Stokowski had programmed three of the six Brandenburg concertos. When heard on separate programs, the Brandenburg concertos leave the same general impression: singularly enough, when played at the same concert, the enormous difference between them stands out vividly, as to both musical content and structure. Also their emotional and architectural beauty is enhanced when compared with the two other works of the composer selected by Mr. Stokowski, although neither of these was originally composed for orchestra.

The Brandenburg concertos chosen were the first, the second and the third. Notable work in the solo parts was done by Mr. Gusikoff, the new concertmaster, Mr. Tabuteau (oboe); Mr. Kincaid, flute; Anton Horner, French horn, and Sol Cohen, trumpet. The two latter parts were exceedingly difficult, being written in the extreme high register and with figures more usually associated with the violin or flute than horn or trumpet.

The other numbers on the program were a transcription of the chorale-prelude, "Aus der Tiefe rufe ich," being apparently a kind of Lutheran "De Profundis," which has a very lovely but exceedingly un-Bach-like melody. Nevertheless it is very beautiful and undoubtedly was worked out by Bach, whether he originated the melody or not. The instrumentation of Mr. Stokowski was very fine, consisting of strings with one flute and one oboe, thereby avoiding the common tendency to over-orchestrate Bach. The concert closed with Mr. Stokowski's orchestration of the great D minor Toccata and Fugue, with its skillful imitation of the organ tone at the opening and its tremendous climax at the close.

Prokofieff's Violin Concerto in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12 (Special Correspondence) — The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra presented the first of its fourth pair of concerts in Emery Auditorium on the afternoon of Nov. 12. Fritz Reiner conducted. Lea Luboshutz was the soloist. The program comprised the "Surprise" Symphony of Haydn, Prokofieff's Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, and the tone poem, "Thus Spake Zarathustra," by Richard Strauss. The audience was enthusiastic, and the work of the orchestra superior to that at any of the previous concerts.

From the musical point of view, the Strauss number was unquestionably the high point of the program, although personal interest centered in the figure of Miss Luboshutz, and her presentation, for the first time in Cincinnati, of the Prokofieff Concerto.

This work is exceedingly difficult, and the first impression which Miss Luboshutz gave was one of respect for her brilliant technique. Almost every sort of difficulty is put in the way of the violinist in this work. There are many types of bowing required, and in addition to a consistent use of extraordinary intervals, the embellishments embrace double stops, mixed pizzicati, and continuous use of harmonics. It is not fundamentally violinistic, and stretches even the best technique to the limit. Therefore Miss Luboshutz won recognition readily when she displayed an ease that amounted almost to nonchalance. It requires confidence to lead the orchestra through all the mazes of this work, without being able, once, to fall back on conventional forms for support; and the soloist had plenty of it.

On the other hand, the characteristic idiom of the composition is so confusing that it is almost impossible to tell anything about the soloist's phrasing or tone quality on hearing this number only. The concerto attracts attention, and stimulates curiosity, but it is a mixture of so many diverse elements, and so marked by the unceasing search for novelty at any cost, that it defies immediate analysis. The third movement seems to have a theme, based on a complete chromatic scale, but the first two are almost formless.

The concerto stood in glaring contrast to both the sturdy simplicity of the Haydn Symphony which preceded it, and the extravagant richness of the Strauss number which followed. It was in this latter that the orchestra, augmented to 103 members, reached its height of expression. Mr. Reiner's reading was dramatic and compelling, and he swept the whole gamut of emotions. "Thus Spake Zarathustra" has not been played in Cincinnati since it was presented by Kunwald more than 10 years ago, and it has never been played here as it can be done by the present orchestra. Their pianissimo is so unusual that the full measure of contrast can be employed, and the solo passages are done exquisitely by the concertmaster, Emil Heermann.

Prague Choir, London Symphony

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 1

IT IS some seasons since the Czechoslovakian Male Voice Choir from Prague visited England for the first time, and sent a sudden thrill of admiration through musical circles by its fine singing. Now it is here again, once more eliciting admiration from people proverbially hard to stir. Old memories are being checked and new impressions gathered. In all essentials the Czechs bring the same good gifts. Sincerity and imagination, discipline and emotion are still the characteristics of their art. If any change has taken place, it is in the direction of more highly realized aims, more firmly finished co-ordination of means.

A change, however, is taking place in their English hearers, and this visit will hasten it. Czech music is at last seen not as the fringe of other movement but as an independent school. Smetna is no longer considered a sporadic genius, but revered as the father of Czech music. Dvořák is no longer a mere interesting contrast to Brahms, but the legitimate successor of Smetana. Modern composers of genuine power are recognized as carrying on the line. In this connection the name of Janáček springs to memory, for the concert of his compositions in London last May showed him a composer of real originality and single-hearted purpose.

Chivalrous Simplicity

There is more than a touch of the same chivalrous simplicity in the Prague Male Voice Choir. Its 50 members are not professional musicians, not even teachers of music, but teachers of general subjects in secondary schools. Their choral singing is practiced in their spare time, and the present tour is a venture undertaken by themselves in which each member bears his own costs. Their object is not political propaganda. They desire to carry a knowledge of Czech music and ideals into the world-wide democracy of art. Next year the choir will tour in America to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the independence of the Czechoslovakian Nation.

No knowledge of Czech history is required to enjoy the inspiring singing of this choir. Strongly felt, strongly vital music is understood all over the world, as Haydn well knew. But neither the stark realism of the songs nor the remarkable voluntary discipline and impulse of the singers can be rightly assessed without some notion of the past and present conditions from which they sprang. To English audiences it is almost bewildering to be confronted by modern works which in grim directness and tragedy can be paralleled only by the ancient Scotch ballads. Similar conditions produce similar results in artists. The Scotch ballad makers and the Czech poets have been brothers in experience.

The Composers

At home, in its ordinary routine, the choir sings music of all kinds. Here it wisely concentrated upon Czech composers, at the concert in Queen's Hall on Oct. 26, and the wealth of male voice music which Czech composers have written in response to the national fondness for male voice choirs.

Smetana and Dvořák were represented, but it was in the music by the unfamiliar men that the keenest interest lay. Janáček, Křička, Foerster, Novák, Palla were almost unknown quantities. Their separate individualities emerged clearly by the end of the evening. In "Maryčka Magdónova" and again in "70,000" Janáček has expressed intense emotion in works that attain the dignity of symphonic style while they retain the direct striking force of the lyric. Foerster, judged by his "Hymnus," and "On the Field Path," has a marked power of cumulative emotion and command of color. Křička, with a less firmly knit workmanship than the other two, has keen vision and great dexterity in finding musical expression for his thoughts; "Jan Burda" is a case in point.

In the interpretation of these and many other works under Prof. Metod Doležil the choir showed its fine qualities. Heard singly, or together, the voices have that appealing, arresting timber which is usually called Russian, and a very wide effective compass of which Czech composers have not been slow to avail themselves.

Occasional slight blemishes in intonation were atoned for by the high average of accuracy. And behind the fine voices were the driving forces of intelligence and innate musical impulse. These singers rise into song as readily as birds into the air.

The "London Symphony"

Romain Rolland says in one of his books that "Very often, thanks to its depth and spontaniety, music is the first indication of tendencies which later translate themselves into words and afterwards into deeds." This is true of Czech music. It is also certainly true of the work which formed the central feature of the Royal Philharmonic Society's Concert in Queen's Hall on Oct. 28, the "London Symphony" by Vaughan Williams.

To a thorough Londoner not the least impressive thing in the Symphony is its prophetic element. In pre-war days its connection with London seemed distant; today the music expresses the grace of that London which has come to be since the war. Other performances may have better brought out some one or other point but probably none has more completely revealed the unity between subject and expression than this one under Sir Henry Wood, himself a Londoner. An ovation was given to composer and conductor at the close.

Recitals have been plentiful, if not all significant. Sybil Crawley and Roma Juno (a young actress who has left the stage for a concert career) were among the vocalists, and Ticciati and Angus Morrison gave extraordinarily similar programs of pianoforte music. Ticciati has the greater range of rhythm, Morrison the greater variety of tone, but both give the impression of steady development.

M. M. S.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"Tommy," a comedy by Howard Lindsay and Bertrand Robinson, has been placed in rehearsal by George C. Tyler and will open in Atlantic City on Nov. 22. The cast includes Sidney Toler, Peg Entwhistle, Ben Johnson, Alan Bunce, William Jenney, Maidel Turner and others.

A luncheon to Archibald Flower, chairman of the board of governors of the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon, and Mrs. Flower, will be given by Otto H. Kahn at the Banker's, Club, New York, next Wednesday noon.

James Cruze's next directorial job will be "Louie the Fourteenth" with Wallace Beery as the star. This is the Ziegfeld production which opened the Cosmopolitan Theater in New York with Leon Errol in the rôle which Beery will play.

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SUNSET STORIES

The Goose's Little One

"IT'S getting very cold," said the humming bird. It ruffled its shining green and red feathers and tucked away one foot to keep its toes warm and cozy. But the wind lifted its feathers and blew in underneath and the humming bird grew colder and colder.

Up in the tree a squirrel stuck its head out from its hole and looked down at the humming bird. It was trying to snuggle up to the bare tree trunk and it wasn't succeeding very well.

"Looks like snow in the east," said the squirrel cheerfully.

"Yes," said the humming bird. It was really too cold to say any more.

"Well, good night," said the squirrel from its warm hole. "Better go home before you grow icicles on the ends of your toes."

"Thank you for the advice," said the polite humming bird. Then snowflakes began to fall very gently through the still air.

"This is not so good," said the humming bird. "It is time for all wise humming birds to fly to the Southland. I would have gone sooner but I wanted to finish my mending first."

So he spread his wings and flew toward the Southland—through the falling snowflakes he made one bright spot on that dull afternoon.

He flew and he flew and he flew and still the flakes fell and the wind blew bitter cold. It is a very long way to the South and the little bird was getting sleepy. Suddenly a great white goose flew by. His wings made such flappings that they blew the humming bird to one side.

"Excuse me, little one," said the great white goose and began to paddle its red feet to go more slowly.

"Certainly," said the polite little humming bird. "I see you are going to the Southland too."

"Yes, little one, but it's still three nights away. Get on my back and ride in my soft feathers. That's a quicker way to the South than on those two-inch wings."

"Oh, thank you, thank you, my goosie." The humming bird got aboard and smuggled down gratefully into those white soft feathers and slept.

The goose flew on and on. And in the morning the humming bird woke up and stuck its head over the edge of the goose's back. Far below, the land lay in the soft light of early morning. Smoke was beginning to curl up from the chimneys and a little girl in a pink dress was sweeping the front steps.

"Hello little girl" said the goose, turning round its long neck and winking at the humming bird.

"Oh, my goosie, we've come a long way. The snowflakes aren't falling now and the wind is kinder."

So they flew on and on and the goose's great white wings flapped up and down for two more days and nights. Then one morning, he sailed down to a green meadow.

"This is the Southland, little one, and I must sleep," said the goose.

"Yes, yes, sleep, my goosie, and I will watch."

The goose curled up in the sweet-smelling meadow grass and for a long, long time the little humming bird watched over it with great care.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



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Samuel Pickwick, Knight of the Loving Heart

Samuel Pickwick, Esquire
At the George and Vulture
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Honored Sir:

It is with sincere pleasure, not unmingled with a sense of duty long deferred, that I take up my pen to write these friendly lines. The thought of your great fame does not deter me, for that fame itself is partly due to the benignancy shown in all your dealings with your fellow men; it was won as much by your kindliness which encouraged the diffident, as by your dignity which rebuked the presumptuous. No man who has achieved a renown comparable with yours has ever remained more affable in the midst of honors or has preserved more perfectly the common touch. When I recall how gladly you conversed with coachmen and ostlers, how willing you always were to sit down to a discussion with any man and how reluctant always to rise, I do not hesitate to address you. Even from a devout admirer you will manage to learn something.

Now that I think of it, this insatiable eagerness to learn, this inveterate boyish delight of yours in seeing or hearing some new thing, is not the least of the many charms that have endeared you to so many hearts. This it is chiefly that connects you with that other London merchant, Mr. Samuel Pepys, who also kept a notebook and whose universal curiosity has won him a fame far less than yours, indeed, but still considerable. For him as for you the world seemed to be made afresh on each new morning. Mighty London, with its innumerable faces old and new, with its numberless hands to grasp and hearts to love, was for both of you a vast treasury of wonders over which you pored, year in and year out, with a sort of mild amazement. Of course, there were many differences between you—was there not a Mrs. Pepys, for example?—but the likenesses are more numerous and striking. What an extraordinary coincidence that your first names and even your initials should have been the same! I should think that fact worthy of a jotting in your notebook, and perhaps of a communication to the Club.

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Your fame, however, challenges comparison not with that of so obscure a person as Samuel Pepys but with the supreme reputations. I realize, indeed, that I am addressing one of the most famous men of all time. Alexander the Great had a certain celebrity, but we do not find his exploits pictured upon wall papers and tablecloths as yours are. Julius Cæsar was well known, but we do not know what he looked like. Napoleon made a considerable stir in his time, but few love him. Shakespeare we often mention but know very little about. Your name belongs in a different class. Books have been written about the inns in which you lodged, about the coaches you rode in, and about the routes you traveled through England. Your name is used as an adjective. It defines an epoch. I know a boy of twelve who can recite page after page from the record of your words and deeds, and who frequently does so, in and out of season. This, Sir, is fame.

Yet there are one or two others who have attained a like celebrity. I think of you together with a certain lean old knight of La Mancha, one Don Quixote, of whom you have probably never heard, and with another knight of your own England, familiarly known as Jack Falstaff, in whom, with your great catholic charity, you would have found much to admire. These two have grown upon the hearts and thoughts of men year by year as you have, towering above the books that record them and living like myths and legends upon all men's lips. So sure am I that you belong with the Knight of the Dolorous Visage and the Knight of the Gamboling Wit that I should like to dub you, with this accolade of the pen, "Sir Samuel Pickwick, the Knight of the Loving Heart."

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There is nothing grotesque in thus associating you with the heroes of old romance. Invoices and bills of lading were more familiar to you than the tomes of chivalric lore on which the Spanish Don fed his fancy, but your knighthood had no need of books because it was innate. Without ever reading a line of Chaucer, you attained the virtues of his ideal knight; "trouthe and honour, fredom and curteisye." Like Lancelot, you rode about England in quest of noble adventure, righting wrongs and succoring the distressed. To the boldness of Sir Bedevere you joined the gentleness of Arthur and the courtesy of Gawain, adding to all a magnanimity beyond comparison, as in your final beneficence to the repentant Jingle and Job.

If it were possible to say more of any man than this, that "he was a verray parfit gentil knight," I should like to speak of your supreme faculty for winning and holding affection, not of those many alone who had the privilege of your personal acquaintance, but that also of all who have ever heard of you. Every member of the original Pickwick Club (with the possible exception of the disgruntled Mr. Blotton of Aldgate), Squire Wardle a d his entire family, Mr. Bob Sawyer and Mr. Ben Allen, the Man with the Brown Paper Parcel and the Lady in Yellow Curl Papers, the Wellers, senior and junior, the total population of the Fleet Prison, even Mr. Jingle and Mr. Trotter and Mrs. Bardell,—each and all came to feel toward you the liveliest sentiments of gratitude and personal fidelity. Men might disagree with you, they might argue and contend with you, they might even plot and go to law against you, but they could not help loving you. And when they saw that your charity was only increased by their ill-usage, saw that your radiant good will shone all the brighter in adversity, and burst into a positive flame of loving kindness when you were shut behind prison bars, their love deepened into a respect little short of veneration.

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Such universal affection as this in which you are held, Mr. Pickwick, is given only to those who live closest to the common heart of humanity, to those who do the things we should like to have done and so fulfill our dreams. The boy that lives in all men responds to the boy in you—to the grave and elderly boy who has earned a long holiday, who has money in his pocket and freedom to use it as he likes. You commit our follies for us, O beneficent and indispensable Sir,—the delicious follies we can no longer afford because we are grown up now and have positions to maintain in society. You say the frivolous and foolish things that tremble still on the tips of our tongues but go unuttered because they have come to seem beneath what we call our dignity. Thanks! A thousand thanks! Because you are gay and high-hearted it is a little easier for us to be serious and responsible. We go about our routine more cheerfully because we know that Mr. Pickwick and his merry men are still abroad in England on their endless quest of high adventure.

I address these lines to the George and Vulture, not because I have forgotten that you bought a house in Dulwich after the Fleet episode, but because I am sure that no suburban villa could keep you long from the road. The landlord of your old inn will know where to send this letter.

But, Sir, wherever you may now be sheltering from the light of your vast fame, upon whatever "adventure brave and new" your great powers are now engaged, accept the gratitude and greetings of one out of the hundred millions of your admiring lovers.

O. S.

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Indian Summer

(Muddy River)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Out in November's softened glow,
Her spicy fragrance in the air,
A spell is on the sights we know,
The old dull things grow strange and rare:
Golden enchantment over trees and stream,
The quiet, hazy brooding of a dream.

The sluggish pond, once brown and dull,
Glows now in shimmering yellow light,
Those reeds we thought unbeautiful
Standing transformed, erect and bright,
Gold-tipped like spears, they guard the water's edge,
Serried battalions of the bronzed sedge.

The lustrous oak leaves yonder burn
Like greenish bronze, such as one sees
In some old wreath-bound classic urn,
In courts amid the cypress trees,
Where fountains plash; brown spots the greenness stain
For all the years out in the sun and rain!

The soft, warm air, the burnished leaves,
The golden ears that promise much,
The ripening of the harvest sheaves,
Transfigured all by Midas' touch,
Which brings the heart's fulfillment, care's release,
With golden gifts of plenitude and peace.

CHARLOTTE F. BABCOCK.

His Entrance Test

He (Booker Washington) was only thirteen or fourteen years old when, in the autumn of 1872, he left Malden, with pitifully little money in his pocket, to make his way to Hampton.

The travel-stained, hungry boy who presented himself for admission to the Institute must have looked anything but a promising candidate, and as he saw one applicant after another admitted before him, he needed all the courage he could summon. After hours of uncertainty, the head teacher, Miss Mary F. Mackie, luckily gave him just the chance he was best qualified to take. "The adjoining recitation room," she said, "needs sweeping. Take the broom and sweep it." Like his mistress at Malden, Miss Mackie was, in Washington's words, "a Yankee woman who knew just where to look for dirt." Before her inspection of his work, however, he had swept the room three times, and four times had applied the dust-cloth to woodwork, benches, tables, and desks. He had moved every piece of furniture and cleaned every closet and corner. After Miss Mackie had completed her scrutiny, and poked her handkerchief into all corners without finding a speck of dust, she declared, like a true Yankee, "I guess you will do to enter this institution."

More than once in recent times a group of students at Hampton has produced a dramatized representation of Booker Washington's entrance examination. George Herbert could have asked no more significant illustration of the servant who "makes drudgery divine," or of the truth behind his lines,

Who sweeps a room, as for Thy laws,
Makes that, and the action, fine.

—M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE, in "Causes and Their Champions."

Going to Heaven

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SWINGING with all their might in the hammock on the front porch, a little brother and sister used to say to one another, "We'll swing so high that we can jump out on the top of that highest maple tree, and from there we will go to heaven and eat bananas and ice cream." To them, heaven was a wonderful place away up in the sky, and bananas and ice cream constituted their ideal of heavenly refreshment!

These little children were sometimes told by their elders that those who had passed from their sight had gone to heaven and were very happy. And so as the brother and sister grew up amid the usual types of thought, heaven became a realm where one escaped from suffering and unhappiness, a place that could be reached by that mysterious and supposedly terrible ordeal called death! They were too young to reason that, carried to its logical conclusion, this belief would make suicide a justifiable act, and even a desirable one, if a person's sufferings became so great as to outweigh his fear of death.

In adulthood one of the two who as children had played the hammock game, went through an experience that left him with a bitter sense of the loss of those he had held most dear, and with an agony of separation which made his life seem almost void of purpose. With sudden insistence came the thought, born of childhood impressions, that in heaven there was no sorrow, no separation; and with the thought came the longing for the end of life on this earth, a longing for heaven.

From the danger and discouragement of this notion of heaven, Christian Science, intervening, proved the rescuer. In his study of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy the sorrowing one read on page 291, "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal." The passage recalled to him Jesus' admonition in the seventeenth chapter of Luke's Gospel, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you."

It became clear to the one desiring to go to heaven that he could not hope that the experience of death would bring him any nearer to the realm of harmony, but that he must begin here and now to enter into that divine state of consciousness. Christian Science taught him that, as he had believed, there is no sorrow or separation in heaven; but it also taught him that the kingdom of heaven may be revealed to thought right here and now, and that, since the real man in the image of God is immortal, the loved ones who seemed to be lost were to be sought through life and not through death.

Once realizing where and when heaven is, the seeker attempted to discover what heaven is. In the Glossary of Science and Health he found the following definition (p. 587): "HEAVEN. Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." If heaven is harmony, according to this definition, could he not, he asked himself, find more of it by changing his mental attitude toward his surroundings? Could he not be more observant of and grateful for the beautiful in nature, in art, in human lives? Again, when he thought of heaven as the reign of Spirit, he remembered Jesus' talk with Nicodemus about the necessity of being born anew of the Spirit, in order to enter the kingdom of heaven. He thought also of that kingdom's power for growth and good, as shown in the parables of the leaven permeating three measures of meal, and of the tiny mustard seed developing into a giant herb. To become a dweller in such a kingdom would be indeed a privilege worth striving for, a "pearl of great price." Furthermore, since he found heaven to be "government by divine Principle," could he not more earnestly seek to be governed by Principle in his business, and in his civic and social activities? The qualities of spirituality and bliss, said to be identical with heaven, associated themselves in the seeker's thoughts with the Master's injunction that the humility of childhood was requisite for attaining to that "atmosphere of Soul."

Awakened thus by Christian Science to renewed interest in living, the one who had felt so deeply his loss began to see, instead of dreary years dragging out to the end of life on this earth, after which he might hope to meet his dear ones again, vistas of progress opening up before him, where by greater appreciation of the image of God he could begin at once to enter into that kingdom of heaven which witnesses no separations to mar the perfection of Love, no loss of anything that is good and true.



Mount Rainier, Across Lake Washington Copyright 1910 by Asahel Curtis

Some Glimpses of Mt. Rainier

FOR sheer majesty of isolated size and exquisite symmetry, Mt. Rainier stands supreme among the mountains of America. It rises almost directly from sea level to a height of fourteen thousand, four hundred and eight feet, and can be seen in some directions for one hundred and fifty miles. Its prodigious, glacier-mantled dome with cloud-capped crest of snow dominates more than fifty thousand miles of territory, including large parts of two entire states. It is part of the land. So interwoven is it with the affections and daily doings of its people that when storms or smoke hide it from view, old and young alike become a bit wistful and look eagerly for its reappearance.

Tacoma is forty miles distant, and Seattle half again as far, yet the dwellers in both cities regard the peak as their companion and confidant. The workman going to his shop will walk out of his way for blocks to get one glimpse of it, and many an automobile driver will detour for miles for a choice view.

From Mt. Baker, one hundred and thirty-six miles to the north, one may glimpse the mighty peak poised in the blue distance like a golden cloud. Perhaps the lower portions of the body of the mountain are lost in the misty atmosphere, so that the top seems to emerge from celestial depths like an enormous, on-sweeping comet, or some luminous, heaven-suspended island. Passengers on ships steaming through the straits one hundred miles to the northwest watch it from the decks.

Olympia is one hundred and sixteen miles toward the Pacific Ocean, yet to its citizens the mountain seems very near. On summer evenings at sunset, being west of the peak, they can observe it blossoming like a crimson rose and changing to salmon-pink, rose-tyrian and purple. When the final fire coloring has fled from the summit to the western ocean there are tones of pearl-gray, blue-gray and the faintest of mauves till the shadows of night blot out its darkening loveliness.

Across the Columbia River southward into Oregon is the great city of Portland, more than a hundred miles from Rainier. One who wakens early may watch from one of its hills the mountain top flame into pink incandescence. From a point in the Yakima Valley one hundred and twenty miles eastward it may be distinguished rising beyond the rest of the Cascade Range, reflecting the first beams of the morning's playing searchlights.

The mountain may be seen by moonlight. On a clear night under a full moon it may be viewed from across Lake Washington, an air-line distance of sixty miles, somewhat hazy, but definite in outline and easily distinguished from possible clouds. Nearer to the mountain during moonlight hours the summit is a gorgeous spectacle of silver glory. From a canoe or steamer deck upon lake or sound it is an immense dome of alabaster almost touching the stars, with moon-golden image extending below.

In a land of lakes and streams, of ponds and pools and tarns, and the thousands of miles of Puget Sound, Mt. Rainier is visible in countless reflections. One does not need to lift his eyes from his paddle to behold the peak in all its perfection of contour, color and chiaroscuro. Wherever the peak itself is apparent, its mirrored majesty is present.

As one makes the ascent his first view is of the rising Tatoosh Range just opposite, across Paradise Valley. As he climbs they seem to keep pace and lift their jagged peaks in company with him. He soon sees that it is illusion, because before long he discerns the white dome of Mt. Adams looming beyond the tops. A little later the slender cone of St. Helens soars into vision. From a more elevated point he can perceive through the gray-blue haze the dim gold of Mt. Hood, a hundred miles to the south. From the still loftier altitudes, Mt. Jefferson, one hundred and fifty miles southeast, in Oregon, is sometimes visible.

One cannot estimate just when or at just what altitude the event will occur. When he takes the trail at daybreak the skies may be without a shadow and the distances free from vapors. Three hours later the whole landscape below him is blotted out by a vast, cottony-white lake of clouds. Overhead the heavens are a flawless sapphire, and the summit, covered with new-fallen snow, is ablaze with light. As far as the eye can reach in every direction stretches the sea of clouds, as white as wool, and motionless. Occasionally one hears the far roar of the wind over the crags beyond, or the faint music of Sluiskin Falls from underneath that downy expanse. At another time the vapors are in a state of flux, forming and reforming, twisting, turning, billowing upward like surges, or showing great gaps through which portions of the lower landscape are visible. If the skies are clear the southern peaks tower above the sea.

A sunrise is nature's most magnificent poetry. The sunrise from the summit of Mt. Rainier does not surpass that seen from the lower slopes or from other vantage points. But it is different, and equally gorgeous. To those who have made the sacrifice necessary to behold it, it is a revelation of sublime beauty.

Few reach the top in time to see the miracle. The trip from Camp Muir, the nearest stopping point en route, takes many hours, and would mean starting in the dark. Again, it is seldom that the peak is free from clouds.

After a night spent in the steam caves within the crater, you go to the top of Columbia Crest, a gigantic mound of snow several hundred feet high, surmounting the apex of the peak. A far-flung vapor, ashen gray in the dawn-light, lies across the eastern sky. Below and to the south and east stretches a wilderness of peaks and ranges.

You turn to the east. The vast cloud mantles swiftly with scarlet. The rim of the sun shoots a blade of quivering gold over the horizon, and the day is born. As you stand silent, thrilled by the gorgeous beauty of it all, Browning's splendid verse comes true to you:

"Day
Faster and more fast,
O'er night's brim, day boils at last;
Boils, pure gold, o'er the cloud-cup's brim
Where spurting and suppressed it lay,
For not a froth-flake touched the rim
Of yonder gap in the solid gray
Of the eastern cloud, an hour away;
But forth one wavelet, then another, curled,
Till the whole sunrise, not to be suppressed,
Rose, reddened, and its seething breast
Flickered in bounds, grew gold, then overflowed the world."

The Squirrel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A ruddy streak of joy, the squirrel plays
About the forest trees,
And wafts himself to lightest, leafy sprays,
Or seems upborne upon the very breeze.

He launches gayly into empty space,
A tight-rope runner without line,
Then makes a dashing, nimble, cork-screw race
To reach the topmost refuge of a pine.

His bright, alert, brown eyes will sharply peer
To see if you will stay,
But when, in breathless calm, you hope him near,
Likelier he is half a mile away.

He darts with sweep of waving tail outspread,
Adroit epitome of active joys;
Or, sits demure a moment overhead,
A charming bit of dignity and poise.

FLORENCE E. BUCK.

How It Will Be

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I know how it will be this afternoon
Within a certain little island town
From four o'clock until the sun goes down—
From sunset till the rising of the moon.

A happy time, a tranquil time, and free:
School will be out, and children coming home;
Strong-muscled, hardy, weathered men will come
Back from the quarries and the tossing sea.

The fir-tree shadows will be lengthening;
The slanting rays of sun will richly stain
The harbor and each western window-pane
Deep rose. The sky will be a lovely thing.

Against the glory some belated boat
Will reach its mooring. Plash of rhythmic oars;
Then silence save where ocean laps the shores—
Only the distant murmur of the rote.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

The Art of Revelation

In a town on the other side of the ocean there is a celebrated art museum. It is noted for one thing: it contains a statue which is so appealing in its simplicity that laborers and peasants, lingering there after the day's work is over, are moved to emotion as they stand before it. The sculptor was asked how he was able so to affect human hearts by his handiwork.

"By living forty years," he answered. "After that, a little chiseling in the marble."

What does this mean to students of art?

The artist, whether painter, sculptor, musician or writer, has just two things laid down for him to do. First, he must so live that there may be warmth and fullness at his heart. Then he must uncover that heart, so that the man who lives next door, and the one from across the street, and the one on the other side of the earth, may look into it (through his artistry), and be able to say of what he sees there,—

"Why, I can understand that! Now that it has been explained to me, I see that that fellow's experience is just about like mine. I have often felt like that, myself."

And they will look, these people who live across the street, and next door, and half-way around the earth; they are eager to look, if you will only let them, because there they can see the reflections of themselves, and learn a little of what this business of human living is all about.

The acquiring of the full heart cannot be taught; but the revealing of the heart, which is the development of artistry, may be guided by a capable hand. It is not something which can be forced or hurried; the student's very earnestness sometimes may lead him into irreparable mistakes, when his enthusiasm over one angle makes him careless of others which are equally vital.

Let there be here a little building, there a little growth; now the hand of restraint, again the voice of encouragement; and the whole process so governed, each part with relation to the other, that the development of this art of revelation may progress as symmetrically, and as inevitably, as the unfolding of a flower.

Miss Galindo, Clerk

"Well, my dear, how are you? My lady sent me in to sit a bit with you, while Mr. Horner looks out some papers for me to copy. Between ourselves, Mr. Steward Horner does not like having me for a clerk. It is all very well he does not; for if he were decently civil to me, I might want a chaperone. . . ." This was one of Miss Galindo's grim jokes.

"As it is, I try to make him forget I'm a woman; I do everything as ship-shape as a masculine man-clerk. I see he can't find a fault—good writing, spelling correct, sums all right. And then he squints up at me with the tail of his eye, and looks glummer than ever, just because I am a woman—as if I could help that. I have gone good lengths to set his mind at ease. I have stuck my pen behind my ear; I have made him a bow instead of a curtsey; I have whistled—not a tune, I can't pipe up that—nay, if you won't tell my lady, I don't mind telling you that I have said 'Confound it!' and 'Zounds!' I can't get any farther. For all that Mr. Horner won't forget that I am a lady; and so I am not half the use I might be, and, if it were not to please my Lady Ludlow, Mr. Horner and his books might go hang (see how natural that came out!). And there is an order for a dozen nightcaps for a bride, and I'm afraid I shan't be able to do them." . . .

Miss Galindo was very clear-headed and soon won the respect of Mr. Smithson, my lady's lawyer from Warwick. Mr. Smithson knew Miss Galindo a little before . . . but I don't think he was prepared to find her installed as steward's clerk, and, at first he was inclined to treat her in that capacity with polite contempt. But Miss Galindo was both a lady and a spirited, sensible woman. . . . To meet Mr. Smithson she came out daily in her Sunday gown; she said no more than was required to answer his questions; her books and papers were in thorough order. . . . She was amusingly conscious of her victory over his contempt of a woman clerk. . . . "That man is a good man—a sensible man—and I have no doubt he is a good lawyer; but he can't fathom women yet. . . . It was a form to go through with to please my lady, and for her sake he would hear my statements and see my books. It was keeping a woman out of harm's way, at any rate, to let her fancy herself useful. I read the man. And, I am thankful to say he cannot read me. When I see an end to gain I can behave myself accordingly. Here was a man who thought a woman in a black silk gown was a respectable, orderly kind of person; and I was a woman in a black silk gown. He believed that a woman could not write straight lines, and required a man to tell her that two and two made four. I was not above ruling my books, and had Cocker a little more at my fingers' end than he had. But my greatest triumph has been in holding my tongue. He would have thought nothing of my books, or my sums, or my black silk gown, if I had spoken unasked. So I have buried more sense in my bosom these ten days than ever I have uttered in the whole course of my life before. I have been so curt, so abrupt, so abominably dull, that I'll answer for it, he thinks me worthy to be a man. But I must go back to him, my dear, so good-bye to conversation and you.'

—From "My Lady Ludlow," by MRS. GASKELL.

Marseilles, the Duchess

Marseilles is built on hills and beside a rocky roadstead; all around it are the dumb hills of Provence, and everywhere there are dragonflies. Marseilles has thus the three first essentials of a beautiful city, and one notable accessory; and so she must have appeared, queen of their tradeways, to the stern Phœnicians, as they stood at their tillers, heading for what distant lands they could bring within their compass.

So she appeared, to the laughing mariners of Greece. The young, light-hearted masters of the waves, plowing unknown furrows of the sea to spread the good they had hewn out in thought to the farthest margins of the Mediterranean. Here, caught, doubtless, by the Circæan charms of that blue harbor, walled with gold like the faery bays of their own Hellas, they furled their sails and rowed enchanted in, to found their most famous colony in the west. Here it grew and spread, dispensing that "light of thought," as Shelley called it, which Greek thinkers and artists had lit for many generations to walk by, to the simple goatherds and vine-tenders of the Gallic hills. Here thundered the feet of the Roman legionaries, and here grew in their solid mass and majesty those palaces and forums which were the outward signs of Roman law and grandeur. Here, in her decline, came down the wandering tribes of Franks; here later pressed hordes of immigrant Arabs, burning with the fire of a new devotion. And through it all she has remained, a southern duchess, heart of that gay country sighed for by city-pent Keats for its

Dance and Provençal song and sunburnt mirth.

Conrad's Old Friend

Next day, at lunch, we noticed an elderly man with a fine white head of hair staring at Conrad with astonishment; he finally rushed across the room to clasp him in his arms. They fell upon each other's necks, embracing closely. He was one of Conrad's old school friends. That afternoon we paid a visit to his house a few miles out of Cracow. We had his car, which was very comfortable except for the fact that the rain came through a large hole in the roof and ran down our necks. However, it stopped raining before we reached our destination, and we enjoyed our first introduction to a Polish country-house; from the verandah where we sat we looked over field beyond field of sugar-beet. The big flat fields stretched as far as the eye could reach, and only now and again a team of horses, either harnessed to a farm cart or leisurely drawing a plough, relieved the monotony. Our hostess had received us with gracious hospitality, and very soon I felt as much at home as I could have done if I had known them for years and years.—From "Joseph Conrad as I Knew Him," by JESSIE CONRAD.

Obedience

Whoso cannot obey, cannot be free, still less bear rule.—CARLYLE.

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EDUCATIONAL

Youth's Quickened Interest in Poetic Self-Expression

By CHARLOTTE F. BABCOCK
Professor of English in Simmons College

SOME four years ago—May, 1922, to be exact—an earnest group of teachers met and formed an organization known as "The School and Poetry Association." Under the guidance and inspiration of Paul S. Nickerson, himself a teacher and poet, it decided to issue a national periodical of student verse, for the purpose of encouraging the student to greater creative effort and kindling in him a deeper love of poetry and literature. Under its auspices, a trial number was published the following month—a modest little paper—with its neat brown cover and its inscription, The Gleam—a Magazine of Verse for Young People.

From this humble beginning The Gleam has continued to cast its rays, and is entering now upon its fifth year, with a subscription list including more than 200 schools from all over the country, public and private, all potential contributors, and a large number actual ones. Any school which has membership in the association is eligible to send verse, though it must come with the indorsement of the teacher. In most instances some of the teachers are members, but sometimes a literary group or poetry club of students joins for the school.

In the October number something of the origin and purpose of the association is set forth:

> The editorial plan was to devote from one-third to one-half of each number to student verse, chosen so as to be nationally representative, and introduced by an unpublished poem written by a poet of recognized national standing. A second feature was the appreciative interpretation of poems recently published, selected in each number so as to contribute to a single poetic theme.

Two Anthologies

During the four years of its existence it has issued two anthologies, "Glimpses" and "Dawn," both slim and unpretentious in outward garb, but significant, not merely for the careful workmanship and mastery of form, but for flashes of imaginative insight and feeling for beauty which have made all lovers of poetry have high hopes for the future of American verse.

These years during which The Gleam has been finding itself and its audience have been momentous ones for a quickened interest in poetry in connection with the education of youth; much water has passed under the bridge. Hughes Mearns's "Creative Youth," with its appendix of charming verse, has been a challenge not only to youngsters in school, but to their teachers and even to adult poets of today. The Gleam is, of course, trying to throw open to a nation-wide body of students some of the privileges that Professor Mearns and the Lincoln School have offered to a particularly favored group. Never has there been a greater breaking down of old, sometimes artificial barriers; many a child in the past has been disheartened by attempting to adapt his idea to one of the older prescribed forms which it could never fit. Now, with the greater freedom, there is a chance to show the spontaneity and freshness which are the particular charm of youth. On the other hand, there are new difficulties to be overcome, just enough to call forth the most intelligent effort. Doing away with the old "poetic diction" demands enlarged vocabulary, greater resourcefulness, and—best of all—a sharp, first-hand observation.

Since one purpose of "The School and Poetry Association" was to offer a paper which would be helpful to the teachers in their English classes, and since The Gleam has often been used as a textbook, it was considered desirable to have, now and then, hitherto unpublished verse by famous writers of today and also analyses of famous poems by such writers as Masefield, Amy Lowell, Carl Sandburg, as well as those of Shakespeare and Milton. Dr. Percy Long's delightful dialogues between the pupil and Professor Glimmer have become regular features; and this year to supplement them there is to be a series by Miss Anita Forbes (whose poetry anthology is familiar to so many teachers), dealing with the localities of famous poets, the Wordsworth country, Ludlow Castle and many others. As The Gleam grows, it becomes probable that gradually the student verse will supplant the literary essays by grown-ups, however admirable; the editors look forward to the day when this may be the case, and when the slim brown magazine may be doubled and tripled in thickness!

Sincerity of Effort

As one glances through the verse, not in a particular issue, but the year's output, or the two-year anthology, he becomes inevitably impressed by the sincerity of effort. There are the graceful, pretty little quatrains, to be sure, light but often insignificant, which a critic in one of the essays of The Gleam has termed "the bane of American poetry." There is much free verse, often in clear, delicately wrought pattern, but there is also regular rhythmic verse, with a fine swing and verve; for the singing quality will always appeal to youth. And everywhere there is what we seek in youth — eager interest, variety, freshness, charm. Even the poems that are primarily echoes are ingenuously echoes, with a quality of their own superadded. Dainty, whimsical fancy, droll humor flit across the pages; and, above all and always, the poems are lyrical, songful. It may be the sea-wind calling, Masefield-fashion, that we catch—

> The poignant voice of the wind's clear tone to follow the life of the sea.

or the hushed repression of solitude—

> An old man sat rocking his chair,
> Creaking softly and rhythmically
> While the clock ticked and whirred
> And was still.

Spring speaks with a light, delicate joy—

> Her white, swift feet are pattering
> The lilting rhythmic bars;
> And all her words are miracles
> And all her songs are stars.

Or there is the autumn wind

> —Like a ray of sunshine
> Riding on a sunbeam
> Into musty cellars—
>
> A dry, scraping leaf
> Played a rusty obbligato.

February's "gray streets," "gray winds" and "sodden leaves" are there "slinking" over the grass. On the whole, the themes are the old familiar ones—songs of the sea, of the seasons, of twilight, of moonlight, of trees, of dreams, of hopes and aspirations. But now and then there are longer narrative or dramatic poems, series of colorful California sketches, character studies of keen incisiveness and rather extraordinary maturity, and introspective, philosophical verse, engagingly redolent of youth!

And the purpose of it all? Some of us like to believe that like beauty, it is its own excuse for being—the mere opportunity for self-expression for the joy that it brings to the writer. But if we wish ulterior motives, they are not far to seek. There is the sense of companionship among young writers, and their assurance of a friendly hearing all over the country. There is also the encouragement to the teacher of composition, and to the teacher of literature as well, because of the quickened and more thoughtful response of the pupil to all poetry—old and new.

Actual writing of verse sharpens the perception, makes the response to beauty in all literature more eager and spontaneous, and at the same time more lasting; because it is grounded not on facile emotion, but intelligent understanding. And not to literature alone, but to the beauty of the world around us, merely awaiting the sensitive eye to see it, beckoning to all those who are ready to "Follow the Gleam."

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

WHAT is your opinion of the manifesto recently issued by a group of international bankers and industrialists calling for the abolition of tariff walls in Europe? Was it too idealistic to commend itself to governments?

Is the dumping of one country's surplus manufactures onto another country, to the detriment of the working classes of that country, a moral procedure?

If the Locarno spirit can be applied to the question of war, could it not be applied to bringing about an economic peace? Would such a condition of affairs make for the welfare of mankind generally?

See The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30 and Nov. 1

WHAT are your conclusions relative to the advisability of a government interfering in great industrial disputes? Is it justifiable? Is any permanent good accomplished? Does there remain a resentment that results in trouble later on?

Should a government take coercive measures to bring about a resumption of employment for the public good by imposing conditions that are onerous to either or both sides?

Or do you think that, irrespective of public deprivation and want, private business on however large a scale, should be left to settle its own differences through arbitral methods, government forces being maintained and utilized wholly for protection against violence?

See The Christian Science Monitor of Nov. 12, 13, 15, 16

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

A Skyscraper University Built for the People

Philadelphia, Pa.
Special Correspondence

ONE of the first educational institutions in the United States to offer a university education to the boy or girl of slender means is about to come into its own.

Struggling for existence in attic rooms, thriving in basement and hallroom environments, then growing by leaps and bounds in more pretentious quarters, the ideal of "democratic higher education," as expounded by its exponent, Russell H. Conwell, at last has won recognition.

Close to an improvised church-cellar classroom where Dr. Conwell began his educational experiment 42 years ago, Temple University is planning to erect a beautiful collegiate structure.

It will be a skyscraper university, dominating the sky line, and from out of the massive pile will rise a "Temple of Learning," towering 350 feet above the ground, a stately reminder of the work of its founder and the unqualified success of his experiment.

This project is an unusual one in collegiate architectural annals. The Temple student of the future, in contrast to his prototype of 1884, will pursue knowledge in light-flooded study rooms 20 or more stories above the street.

He will enroll in a building unit that is an example of administrative efficiency; he will be whisked in express elevators to his classrooms, and thence to well-constructed research rooms, where he will pursue original investigations with the aid of the most modern equipment. Conference rooms will bring into closer mutual understanding a faculty scattered by departmental insularity; collegiate effort will be unified by co-ordination of allied studies; and general educational effectiveness assured by closer contact in concentrated areas.

Viewed from without by its sheer impressiveness, in the conception of the architect, the building group will be a symbol of the power of intelligence—a mass of graceful and imposing dimensions, restrained and dignified, but not without a touch of imagination, sweeping majestically upward, a veritable "symphony in stone."

As against seven original scholars taught by Doctor Conwell in the basement of Grace Baptist Church, the Temple of tomorrow will accommodate thousands, and the initial faculty of one has grown into a teaching organization of 490 professors and instructors. Temple was chartered in 1888 with 590 students. Its present enrollment exceeds 11,000.

There is romance in the fields of education, no less than in the marts of business, and Temple's story is tinged with the dramatic. When Doctor Conwell assembled his seven ambitious students in his church basement, he did so in order to impart to them knowledge which they could not have obtained in any other way, because it was beyond their means.

Although the need for such an institution as Temple was genuine, as evidenced by the throng of students who entered its portals, "it was not an easy matter at first to meet this need," according to a Conwell biographer, who adds that Doctor Conwell believed that "a genuine need carries with it potentially and inherently the power that will supply that need." It was upon this limitless faith that Temple was reared.

"Democratic higher education," as applied at Temple, is described by Dr. Charles E. Beury, upon whom Doctor Conwell's mantle as president of the university has fallen, as "the dissemination of advanced knowledge among our ambitious youth at a minimum of cost." Temple University stands unique today, as it has stood since its inception, with a record of having imposed one of the lowest tuition costs among educational institutions in the United States.

When Temple College overflowed the basement of the church it occupied two adjoining houses, later removing to an abandoned church building near by. When that building was overcrowded it took over two large houses. Still growing, it rented two large halls. Then decision to build was forced upon its sponsors.

"It is doubtful," writes Doctor Conwell's biographer, "if any educational institution in the country has been founded on such genuine self-denial. Children brought dimes and quarters and half dollars, their first earnings; women sold their jewelry that they might help the poor into broader life; and families cheerfully cut down their marketing that they might give food for the mind to those in need of it. Few large gifts were received. It is a university for the people and it has been built by the people. Perhaps that is the reason it meets so fully the needs of the people."

The ideal of "democratic higher education" took hold and Temple flourished. In 1893 the corner stone of the college building was laid and in 1894 a great throng attended dedication services. Still the demands upon the college grew and the need of increasing its facilities was felt. In 1907 the charter was amended, changing the name from Temple College to Temple University. Recently, with the inauguration of Doctor Conwell's successor, came ambitious expansion plans, calling for expenditures totaling $20,000,000.

At Temple today one-half of the students on the rolls are otherwise employed in various capacities, while at least 1000 day students are "working their way through" at night. Three thousand students have been trained for fields of business in the school of commerce in a year, and the range of industries served by Temple includes every field of human activity. In fact there is a well-defined partnership between Temple and industry to supply graduates and students to manufacturing and service corporations, banks, trust companies and other organizations. Furthermore, the first banker to become president of an American university is Dr. Beury of Temple.

The Romance of Trade

I

Liverpool, Eng.
Special Correspondence

IT IS always profitable to make a revaluation of the works of those who have endeavored in the past to contribute, no matter in how humble a manner, to any branch of natural science. In every considerable library of economic science the works of Miss Martineau and of Mrs. Marcet are to be found forlorn and dusty on some obscure shelf; the historian of economic doctrines refers to them only in terms of amused tolerance; and absurd enough, it is true, may Miss Martineau's tales or "Illustrations of Political Economy" or Mrs. Marcet's wonderful conversations with "young Caroline" upon the same subject appear to the twentieth-century reader, popular though both writers were just less than 100 years ago.

It was a contemporary writer, MacVickar, who boldly stated that the fundamental ideas "of political economy are mere truisms which children might well understand, and which they ought to be taught. A hundred years ago only savants could understand them. Today they are the commonplaces of the nursery, and their only difficulty is their too great simplicity."

It was the same grand conception of the simplicity of economics which made Miss Martineau eager to deal with "the great questions of rent, profits, wages and population, the various modes of interchange at home and abroad, including the consideration of all monopolies, domestic or foreign," through the medium of "narratives of those who labor and earn and spend, who are happy or otherwise according as the institutions under which they live are good or bad;" tales of "the pauper and the prince, the beneficent landlord and the unreasonable tenant, the dissolute grandee and the industrious artizan." No wonder that the great ladies of the time hesitated to engage a governess for their children unless they were satisfied as to her competence to teach political economy!

Long since have we ceased to believe in the simplicity of these questions, or in the finality of the conclusions of any one school of thought. These pious methods of dealing with the young have long ago been laughed out of court, and it is well that they have been. Yet it is worth while to inquire whether in our anxiety to avoid the follies of such teaching we have been led too far in the other direction.

An Example

The question is the more pertinent since it is well known that, where subversive economic doctrines are taught, no opportunity is lost of employing them upon young and easily impressed material. If a personal recollection may be permitted, one recalls a series of talks given on Sunday mornings to a class of youths at a well-known educational settlement. The contribution of the ablest of the lads to the discussion, no matter what the subject might be, was always the same—a chunk of Karl Marx reeled off with obvious ignorance of its argument, but nevertheless perfectly memorized. That was five years ago and the incident faded from one's memory until, passing through the same town during the recent general strike, one saw the same young man, now a member of the local strike committee, indulging in open-air oratory of the sort that depends for its effect upon its bitterness and implied menace.

The remedy is not, of course, to compel the youth of the wealthier classes to imbibe doctrines that are biased in the reverse direction, in the hope that two extremes may neutralize each other and produce a mutual impotence. The warring forces of human ideas and beliefs cannot be canceled out like inanimate integers; there must be clash and conflict between them. If there is a blank in our educational system which permits the continuance of ignorance or prejudices in regard to the basis of our social and industrial order, it is possible to fill it so as to bridge the gulf between two extremes of attitude and opinion.

An Honest Introduction

That is not to suggest a return to the aims of MacVickar, Martineau, and Marcet, substituting lessons in diminishing returns, marginal utility, and consumer's surplus for the highly moral and improving tales of artisans, princes and landlords. What is rather needed is not theory, but a knowledge of the facts: an honest introduction to the structure of the economic machine.

Three common attitudes result from our imperfect knowledge of industry as well as from the imperfection of industry itself. There is the traditional attitude, now dying out, of contempt for "trade" and those connected with it. There is the powerful belief in industry as an instrument of mere money-making, to be used for that end and then to be cast away. There is the hopeless view of those who see themselves caught in the industrial machine and cannot discover a way of escape. And to say all this is not to forget the great number of exceptions—the people who do work hopefully and for other than selfish interests.

The remedy consists, then, in finding the underlying harmony of economic relationships. Space does not at present permit the full discussion of what constitutes the "harmony" and "romance" of trade. They are none the less real. The cynic will point to industrial ugliness, deceit and tragedy. Yet trade is the bond between all countries, all races, and all classes. If it is misshapen and abused it is because of common ignorance and apathy. The appreciation of its real form and of our relationship to it is a way of approach to the appreciation of each other.

S. D.

Parent-Teacher Activities

Sponsored by the board of managers of the Delaware Parent-Teacher Association, a series of four one-day institutes was held in October for workers of the three counties. The same program was repeated at each of four centers on the last four Saturdays of the month. Section or group meetings for association presidents, program chairmen and publicity workers were conducted as classes in the forenoons. "The Parent-Teacher Association in the Educational Field," was the subject of addresses by the state president of the organization, the president of the State Board of Education and the chairman of the Service Citizens of Delaware, at a general session in the afternoons.

A similar series will be conducted during November for the colored associations.

A plan is under way whereby students who take the parent-teacher course at Columbia University and receive credits may become instructors in summer schools of colleges, normal schools and universities. Each year there is a greater demand for such instructors, states Mrs. Florence V. Watkins, executive secretary of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, who has been giving a parent-teacher course at Columbia for the fifth year. This year two graduates of the Columbia course have been teaching in state summer schools with great success. During June, July and August Mrs. Watkins gave credit courses in summer schools in Florida, Tennessee, Georgia and Columbia. Other courses, some for credits, have been given by a congress field secretary, Miss Frances Hays, in the University of Virginia, and in two summer schools in West Virginia, and by Mrs. C. E. Roe, also field secretary, who has completed three short courses in Missouri and four credit courses in New Mexico and Arizona. Short courses have been given during the summer by college professors and parent-teacher officers in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Texas, Colorado, Minnesota and New Hampshire.

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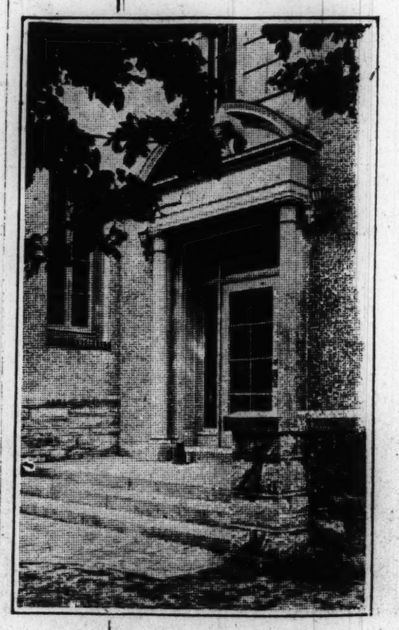
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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Fanny's Poster

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part II.

RUTH walked swiftly along, thinking of Miss Bennett's words. "Mine has the best chance of first prize," she said over and over to herself. But somehow she did not have quite the feeling of exultation she had anticipated.

There was no light in the front part of Fanny's home, and Ruth's knock was not answered. "I know there's someone at home," thought Ruth, "for there's a light in the kitchen." But though she repeated her knock, no one came. "I'd better go around to the back," she decided. Her knock at the kitchen door was answered immediately. "I couldn't make anyone hear at the front door," explained Ruth, "and Miss Bennett wanted me to bring you the purse you dropped at school."

"Oh!" cried Fanny, looking very much relieved at sight of the purse, which she had just discovered was missing, and very much embarrassed at having the fashionable Ruth Wheaton standing at her kitchen door. "Won't you come in?" she invited, her hospitality getting the better of her embarrassment. "It certainly was good of you to bring my purse. I'm sorry I didn't hear you knock, but I had the door shut to keep it warm in here," she explained with a quick flush. "You'll excuse me if I work while I talk, won't you? Mother will soon be home, and I like to have things ready when she comes."

The Ellis Kitchen

Ruth had never seen a room quite like the Ellis kitchen, and she glanced about her trying to determine what gave it its cozy, homelike air. Perhaps it was the old-fashioned cookstove, with the kettle singing on the back. She liked the plants on the window sills, too, and the little table set for supper, and she looked with interest at some of Fanny's drawings and water colors tacked on the walls. Her attention was drawn from these to a little boy who came running in. "Fanny, Fanny," he called, without noticing that there was a visitor. "Do you suppose you could fix my shoe again? The sole got pulled part way off—it's worn 'most through, too. Don't I wish I could have a pair of new ones like the other fellers have—high ones, with buckles!"

"Hush, Buddy, don't you see we have a visitor?" said Fanny, her face burning. "Little boys can go through shoes in the most astonishing way," she said, turning to Ruth and trying to laugh off her embarrassment.

"Well, but Fanny," protested the little fellow, "I haven't had any new ones for—" Then he broke off suddenly at the look in his sister's face.

Ruth had turned away and was examining some of the drawings on the walls, anxious to save Fanny as much embarrassment as she could. She stood for some time before one drawing, and when the little boy had been quieted, she said, "I must be going now or Mother will wonder what's happened to me."

But Ruth walked far out of her way before she turned in at her own gate. She had made more than one discovery during her brief stay in Fanny's kitchen. The little scene there had opened her eyes to things that she had somehow never thought of before. She realized that the prize money meant more to Fanny than it could possibly mean to any of the other contestants, and she had a decision to make before she reached home that evening. Never had the prize seemed more desirable than it did now when it was so nearly within her grasp. But she was beginning to realize that there were things more worth while even than the honor of first place in the Garrick contest, and when at last she walked up the path to her home, she had made her decision.

It seemed to her that the family had never sat so long at the dinner table as they did that evening; but at last the meal was over, and Ruth, with a promise to her mother that she would not be late, slipped away. Straight to Fanny's house she went, and knocked again at the kitchen door. To Ruth's relief, she found Fanny alone—Mrs. Ellis was upstairs with the little boys, she explained. The young hostess looked a little self-conscious as she offered her guest a chair and went back to her own seat at the table. "I was working a little on my poster," she explained. "You see, I can't stay after school to work, so Miss Bennett said I might bring it home."

"It's very pretty," said Ruth, with real admiration, for the Oriental bazaar with its gay wares and its brown folk in striped garments did make an attractive poster.

"Do you think it might take second prize?" said Fanny, with a wistfulness that Ruth had never heard in her voice before.

"At least that," replied Ruth.

"I know myself," said Fanny with a little smile, "that it isn't as good as yours. I'm sure there isn't any doubt that you will win first prize; but I've been hoping I might win second."

Ruth hesitated a moment, uncertain how to begin what she wanted to say. "It surely is a very attractive poster," she said, "and it certainly should win one of the prizes; but, Fanny, why don't you use that picture up there instead?"

"That picture?" cried Fanny in astonishment. "Why, that's such a simple little thing—not a bit like any of the other posters. I just did that one evening for fun, to make Mother laugh, and to amuse my little brothers. You don't think that's any good, do you? I put it up there because it always makes me want to smile when I look at it," she added, half apologetically.

"That's just what it does," said Ruth emphatically. "I noticed one something like it among your drawings at school one day. I thought that one was unusually good, and wondered why you didn't use it for your poster. But this one is even better. It caught my eye when I came in before supper, and the more I looked at it, the more possibilities I saw in it. It's so thoroughly original and natural, and so full of what Miss Bennett calls 'human interest.'"

Two Jolly Freckled Faces

Fanny looked at the picture again, this time more critically than she had done before. It was, as she had said, a "simple little thing"—merely a rough sketch of her two little brothers, dressed in patched overalls and tattered straw hats, but with such an expression of infectious jollity on their round, freckled faces, that both girls found themselves smiling back involuntarily.

"I often make little sketches of the boys, but I never thought about their being any good. I never even showed any of them to Miss Bennett. But if that were worked up carefully it might do," said Fanny thoughtfully. "I believe there is still time to finish it, and I could put below the picture in rough, uneven letters, 'See you at the Bazaar,' or something of that sort."

"Just the thing," agreed Ruth. "Take it to Miss Bennett and see what she thinks. It seems to me it's far and away ahead of any of the other posters—it certainly has an appeal all its own."

"But it hardly seems right for me to use it at your suggestion—for as things stand now, you have the best chance at first prize," said Fanny doubtfully.

"It certainly would be right," returned Ruth, very decidedly. "This picture is your own work as much as the other one is; and after I saw how much better it was than the one you are working on, I couldn't do less than give you the suggestion." She hesitated and flushed as she added, "After I caught a glimpse of the other picture at school I wondered whether I ought not to suggest that you use it. And this one is ever so much better than that one. You can see for yourself that I wouldn't have felt my prize fairly earned, supposing I had won first prize, if I knew that a better poster than mine was hanging right here in your kitchen." She found herself smiling at Fanny's poster. "I'm sure that when Mrs. Garrick sees your new poster, you'll get the commission to help paint those frescoes for the Children's Home. You surely can do them better than anyone else in the class."

Fanny stood for a moment, twisting her hands together, and when she spoke it was in a queer, choked voice. "I don't think I can tell you what it would mean to me to win first prize—not only for the money, which I needn't pretend we don't need—but for the other help that Mrs. Garrick gives. But your telling me this tonight has meant even more than that. It has meant that I have a real friend in you—an unselfish—" She broke off, and then went on, penitently, "And I've been so unfair. I hate to tell you about it. I've thought you were selfish and thoughtless—"

Ruth slipped her arm around Fanny and said gently, though her own voice was a bit husky, "And you weren't far from right, either. Perhaps this has done me more good even than it has done you. And from now on, we are going to be real friends, aren't we?"

A week later, the junior class waited eagerly for the decision, and it would be hard to say which of the prize winners felt happiest as the judges announced, "Fanny Ellis, first prize; Ruth Wheaton, second prize; Hazel Bodine, third prize." Perhaps Miss Bennett was as pleased as anyone, for she had heard the whole story from Fanny, and when the class filed out, she signaled to the three girls to wait. "I've a bit of good news for the three of you," she said. "Mrs. Garrick was tremendously pleased with these posters of yours. She has some fascinating little jobs she is going to turn over to Fanny right away."

Ruth and Hazel looked as pleased as Fanny, and Miss Bennett went on, "I knew you'd all be pleased. But here's the best news of all—Mrs. Garrick wants the three of you to work together on the frescoes for the Children's Home."

"What?" cried Hazel, as though she could scarcely believe her ears, but the other two seized her hands and danced her about the room.

Miss Bennett smiled at them contentedly. "I've had good work in my art classes in other years," she said, "but I've never had as good cause to be proud of my girls as I have this year."

A Visit to the Louvre

Part I

WHAT boy or girl would not enjoy a visit to the richest museum in the world! Let us suppose that we have journeyed to France and have arrived in beautiful Paris. We have walked through the spacious Jardin des Tuileries and are in the court of the Louvre. Let us pause for a moment to remember that years ago only a royal hunting lodge stood here in a forest inhabited by wolves. The name Louvre is alleged to have come from "Lauverie," or "Lupara," meaning a den of wolves. On the site of this lodge, Philip Augustus built a fortress which Francis I removed in order to begin the present palace.



[The Perry Pictures From the Painting by Velasquez]
The Infanta Margarita From the Painting by Velásquez to Be Found in the Louvre

Subsequent kings added to it, finally joining it to the Palace of the Tuileries which Catherine de Medici had erected near by. This huge building with its three courts formed a rectangle covering 48 acres of ground. Nothing now remains of the Palace of the Tuileries except the Arc de Triomphe du Carousel, which Napoleon I built as its approach.

Although constructed in different periods, the Louvre is one of the finest Renaissance palaces in Europe. Of gray stone, it rises to 3½ stories and is surmounted by square, domed towers. Its windows and decorations are on the side toward the courts, in which are beautiful gardens, statues, and fountains.

If we were to walk without stopping through all the rooms of the Louvre, it would take us over two hours. We should pass through collections of Greek and Roman statuary and antiquities; through Assyrian, Egyptian, Etruscan and Persian antiquities; through collections of enamels, of jewels, and of pottery; through rooms filled with French furniture; through a marine museum, etc. Besides all these, we should pass through many rooms containing examples of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, German, Dutch, French and English Schools of painting.

The Galerie de Sept Metres

In our brief visit it will be impossible to examine many of the wonderful things this museum contains. As it gives us a splendid opportunity to trace the development of art, let us go at once to the Galerie de Sept Métres in which are hung paintings by primitive Italian Masters.

Among these we shall find a "Madonna and Child" painted in the thirteenth century by Cimabue. The figures are stiff and flat with long faces and clawlike hands. Three angels are placed, one above the other, on either side, giving the appearance of standing uphill. This is called lack of perspective. In the picture of "St. Francis" by Giotto, a pupil of Cimabue's, there is some improvement. Giotto was the first artist to model his figures by means of light and shade. He succeeded in making his pictures so much more dramatic and lifelike that he was called the father of Renaissance art. When we stop to remember that these pictures were painted on wood with colors which were mixed with some gluey substance, or white of egg, we shall wonder that their colors have kept so well.

Let us next visit the Grande Galerie where we shall find paintings which were in the original collection of Francis I. "La Belle Jardinière" was painted for this monarch by the Italian artist, Raphael. In this picture the seated Virgin with the child Jesus standing at her knee and the child John sitting at her feet, forms a pyramid. This form of composition was first used by Raphael's teacher, Perugino. By composition is meant the artistic arrangement of figures and objects in a given space. We see Perugino's influence in the face of the Virgin and in the poetical landscape of misty, rolling hills which forms the background. Raphael was a master of drawing, composition, and color, combining the best qualities of Renaissance art.

Francis I also acquired the famous "Mona Lisa," also called "La Gioconda," which Leonardo da Vinci spent four years in painting. As we watch this beautiful woman's face, her mysterious smile seems actually to vary, so subtle is its modeling; while her clasped hands are exquisitely drawn. In the landscape background we see Leonardo da Vinci's knowledge of perspective.

In the Spanish section we shall find the portrait of the little Infanta Margarita by Velásquez, who was court painter to Philip IV of Spain. Her golden hair is tied with a pink bow; her bright, brown eyes and delicate complexion show the freshness with which this artist treated his portraits. In her quaint, gray satin, hoop-skirted gown, she is every inch a queen.

In the Salle Carré, among paintings by Venetian artists, hangs Paul Veronese's enormous "Supper at Cana of Galilee." This subject has been used as an excuse for portraying a magnificent feast, such as might have occurred in Venice in the artist's own day. The beautiful marble palaces which rise against the turquoise sky in the background, as well as the marble balcony on which servants are busily moving, add dignity and richness. As usual, Veronese has clothed his subjects in gorgeous costumes of velvet or satin, using his colors richly and harmoniously. Among the musicians in the foreground are portraits of Veronese, Titian and Tintoretto.

These are a few of the great pictures in the foreign section of the Louvre. On our next visit we will examine the works of French artists, including the Barbizon school.

M. E. P.

[The second part of this article will be published next month]

Tab

ABOUT forty years ago, on the top of one of the foothills of the Alleghanies, two young men started to hew a farm from the forest. Although eight miles from a town, and over a mile from a neighbor, they were not lonely, for they looked out on 30 miles of heavily-timbered hills interspersed with many cultivated valleys. A crude log cabin furnished them shelter, and a still cruder log barn harbored a horse, a pair of oxen, a cow, and a dozen hens.

Clearing away the timber, cutting up trees into logs, hauling the logs to the sawmill, burning brush, grubbing out roots and stumps, and hoeing a scanty crop of corn and potatoes, kept the boys hard at work during the hours of daylight. Fried salt-pork, boiled potatoes, fried eggs, corn meal mush and milk, and an occasional partridge made up their menu, and for company they had brought with them a half-grown "tortoise-shell" kitten, named "Tab."

Tab immediately assumed the position of hostess, playmate, companion, and director-general of all activities. When they were in the cabin she was purring and fawning under foot, or else sleeping with them in their bunks; when they were working in the field, she oversaw their labors from the top of a convenient stump.

Summer for her was delightful, and autumn was glorious, but winter was very different. Then her activities were confined to the house and barn. In the house, the fire in the small iron stove with only green wood for fuel, had all it could do to keep going, and always went out at night. In the barn the snow sifted in through the chinks, and the animals had to provide their own warmth.

On Christmas Eve, one of the men was away visiting his people, and the other, craving companionship and needing supplies, drove the horse to town. He spent the evening with friends and did not realize until he started for home, how heavily the snow was falling. When he was about half way, a blinding blizzard set in which caused him to take refuge at the nearest farm. It was four days later before the farmers were able to break out the road up to the cabin, and dig through the drifts into the barn. They found the cow and the oxen lowing piteously for food and water, and Tab lying on the broad back of one of the oxen. There she had kept from freezing, and she struggled to her feet, and loudly purred her delight at the boys' return.

Ten years later, the rude clearing had become a fine farm. The cabin had been supplanted by a comfortable farm house. The big barn, modern and well-equipped, was surrounded by growing orchards, wide meadows, and sheep-filled hillside pastures. Night and morning, when the cows were milked in the big cowshed, the farmer filled a pan near the door with milk for the half-dozen or so of farm cats, all children or grandchildren of Tab. But there was a new mistress in the house, and she had decreed that Tab should be the house cat—so Tab had her milk in the kitchen.

When Tab ceased to have kittens of her own, she became very grandmotherly, and assumed much of the care and training of her grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Who was he?

HE WAS the only nobleman who has ever made a permanent home in the United States. Noblemen, unfortunately, are not always noble, but this nobleman was so much so that when the Revolutionary War was being fought, and all loyalists—as those persons were termed who held the revolution to be an unlawful rebellion against England—were harshly treated, he alone was respectfully left unmolested at Greenway Court, his modest home near Winchester, Va.

The Virginians, indeed, honored him so much that they felt badly at having to tell him that they had come to the decision that a war against England was necessary. They debated how best to let him know, and arrived at the conclusion that they would send George Washington to him to explain their position. Years before, he had employed the young surveyor to define the boundaries of his vast domain of 6,000,000 acres. The young man and the elderly one had become good friends, and he had transmitted to George Washington something of his formal and stately manner of living.

Washington told him of the Revolution which was under way, explaining the attitude of the colonists, and why they deemed the war necessary. But he could look upon it only as a mistake. He loved England loyally. His ancestors had been distinguished Englishmen. One of them, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, had made a famous and popular translation of the works of the Latin poet, Tasso; another, although an earl, had been one of the great generals on the side of the Roundheads in the Civil War. He, himself, had been graduated from Oxford, and was the friend of many of the important Englishmen of his day. He had written for the Spectator, which Addison and Steele published, and of which portions are still studied in our high schools. He could never become reconciled to the Revolution.

He was a colonist of the best type, for he brought with him to the new country which he made his home, fine traditions of conduct, a well-trained and well-stored mentality, and above all a readiness to serve the colony in which he lived, and to be, without any snobbishness, the friend of the people whom he found about him.

WHO WAS HE?

Current Events

Engineering Projects in Far West

THE superintendent of the light department of Seattle, Wash., Mr. J. D. Ross, has been describing to a Chicago audience some of the great engineering projects now being carried out in the West—projects to harness more of the tremendous volume of water power to be found there.

Seattle, according to Mr. Ross, has one-sixth of the water power of the United States. One great project to harness the Skagit River near the city is already progressing well, he said, and then he spoke particularly of another project to be started in the spring—a plan to form a great reservoir to supply a uniform amount of water through periods of heavy rain and drought.

A lake is to be made 25 miles in length at the top of the reservoir and this will have a dam higher than the tallest skyscrapers in Chicago—which are more than 600 feet high. Below the lake another body of water, six miles long, is to be constructed, and below that a third lake. These will be playgrounds where swimming, boating, and other water sports may be enjoyed. This project is being carried out, Mr. Ross explained, because Seattle wants more steel mills, paper mills, and other industries.

He predicted that transmission of super-power by wireless will be achieved by the engineers of the future. And it is the boys of today who will be the engineers of the future.

Exploring in Mid-Australia

The unexplored parts of the world are growing less and less, but we are reminded by the account of a recent expedition that in Australia there is still a field for the explorer. The region explored by this expedition is the southwest corner of the Northern Territory, and is about 100 miles long by a depth of 50 miles.

The expedition was organized by Mr. Donald Mackay of Sydney, N. S. W., and its leader was Dr. Herbert Basedow, a celebrated traveler, writer and anthropologist. It has been successful in revealing another big geographical secret, and adding another chapter to the history of Australian exploration.

The travelers were away for three months, and were able to record the songs and war cries of the blacks. Cinematograph records were also taken of native ceremonies as well as of the country passed through.

Dr. Basedow's knowledge of the blacks, their languages and customs, gave him a valuable advantage. He was soon able to establish friendly relations. At the outset the natives were very suspicious, and they never wholly abandoned their fears. The men would follow closely the movements of the strangers with unsleeping alertness, and the invaders were under scrutiny practically every minute of their stay—everything they did was noted and studied. No risks were taken.

The various groups of natives kept informing each other of the movements of the expedition by means of wonderful smoke signals. By the form and density of the smoke, news was communicated and read at some distance by other portions of the tribe. This was the blacks' system of wireless telegraphy, but the secrets of an amazingly clever code are carefully guarded. Messengers were also sent carrying sticks with secret heiroglyphics. At heart, however, the blacks are just big children, confiding and trusting, and with a wonderful sense of humor.

The expedition traveled by camel caravan. The country was very dry, and the going heavy and arduous. To spare the camels Mr. Mackay and Dr. Basedow walked 500 of the 1300 miles covered. At one stage they had to trudge through 42 miles of deep sandhills, and later were confronted by 17 miles of dense mulga, through which a track had to be cut.

It remains to be seen whether the geological specimens which have been brought back for examination will reveal any rich mineral deposits. Mining men, who are convinced that a gold discovery of the dimensions and wealth of some of the most famous in Western Australia will eventually be found in the heart of the continent, will await Dr. Basedow's report with anxious interest.

Italian Wins Seaplane Race

The contest for the Schneider Maritime Cup was held at Hampton Roads, Virginia, last Saturday, and the victor was an Italian, Maj. Mario de Bernardi, who flying in a tiny scarlet racing monoplane, averaged a speed of no less than 246.496 miles per hour. This performance not only won the Schneider Cup but set up a new mark in seaplane speed.

Six planes entered for the race—three for the United States and three for Italy. The Italians had three identically similar Macchi twin pontoon monoplanes equipped with 700-800 horsepower Fiat engines, and it was soon clear that their machines were very much faster than the Americans'. One Italian machine lagged unaccountably, but it was learned afterward that its pilot had been instructed not to fly at full speed, and so reduce the possibility of engine trouble, the object being to make certain that at least one Italian machine should complete the race.

The third Italian, and one American, did not complete the course, and the second place fell to Lieut. C. F. Schilt of the United States Marine Corps.

The Italian Macchi seaplane is the last word in racing design. Apart from its excellent aerodynamic features, which involve the most up-to-date practices and many entirely new ones, it is, of very strong and robust construction and it is these facts which obviously had so much to do with the confidence and ease with which the Italian pilots flew their machines.

One of the most interesting features of the little Macchi monoplane is the pontoon design. The quick manner in which the machines get off the water in taking off and the comparatively small amount of spray thrown up, in spite of the extremely high speed of take-off, are points which can only be attributed to the excellent design of the pontoons.

Signor Macchi, who viewed the Schneider race, was obviously much pleased at the success of his design which was developed in co-operation with Signor Castoldi, who was also at the naval base for the race.

Double Acrostic

These braved the unknown pathless sea
To found a race on liberty.

Clues:

1. To blow as lightly as you can.
2. What comes into one's thought—a plan.
3. That which we never first can place.
4. Of olden-time Teutonic race.
5. The capital of Italy.
6. A river "rolling rapidly."
7. This planet red appears to be.

The Mail Bag

Letters and extracts from letters:

Ashland, Ore.

Dear Editor:

The story of "Kitty's Adopted Family" in the Monitor of Oct. 25 made me think of a similar happening. Mother had an old hen sitting on some turkey eggs down in the barn. Our cat also had a batch of kittens in the garage. One of the kittens kept going to the nest and staying there with the hen. Mother discovered her one day and took the cat away, but the hen wouldn't stay there without the cat, so Mother had to let it stay there until she could get another hen to sit on the eggs. After that the cat and the hen always walked around together. They were fast friends. This is a true story.

Beth J.

[And an interesting story, too, Beth. Thank you for telling us about it.—Ed.]

Chicago, Ill

Dear Editor:

When the Thursday Monitor comes I try to get Our Young Folks' Page read first, because then I can ask my older brother the riddles. We have great fun asking and answering them.

I am just 12 years old, and I am in the seventh grade. I have a little baby sister who is the cutest thing. She is one month old. We try to make her smile.

I would like to correspond with some other girl in the United States or foreign countries.

Betty Blanche C.

Fargo, North Dakota

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years old, and am going into junior High School at Christmas time.

I am usually the first one to get the Monitor. I liked the story of Margaret of Butternut Valley, and I was sorry when it ended. Please have another story like it.

I am a Girl Scout, and like to read about them.

I would like to correspond with some girl in a foreign country or in the United States. Irene R.

Martinsburg, W. Va.

Dear Editor:

I certainly do enjoy the Monitor. I like Current Events best of all, and the Diary of Snubs, Our Dog. I also enjoy In the Lighter Vein.

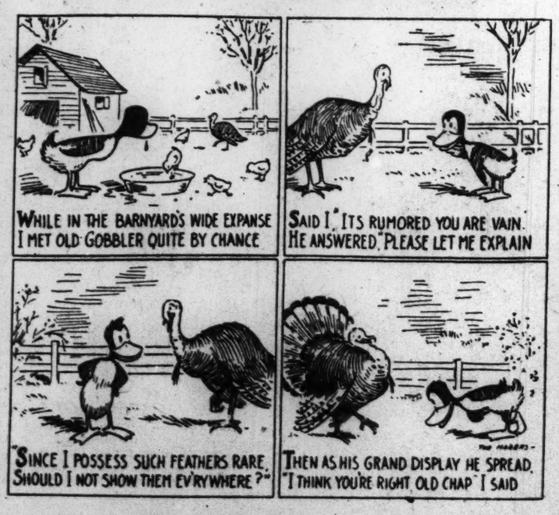
I am 12 years old, and am in the eighth grade at school. My father is a large apple-grower and shipper.

Lucile Marie M.

The editor would also like to thank Eleanor H. and Esther P. for their letters.

Letters to be forwarded must be accompanied by postage.

The Adventures of Waddles



WINTERGREEN
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CORNERED!
Try Your Wits on a Few Questions The Children Ask!

Why is the sky blue?
What makes the wind whistle?
Why does a ball bounce?
Where does the day begin?
Why does a match strike?
What makes the fire change color?



What is the sun made of?
What makes the kettle sing?
Why has water no taste?
Why do the stars twinkle?
Where does the water go at low tide?
What makes an echo?

ARE these questions really easy? Read them over. Can you answer all of them, correctly and clearly, so that a child would understand? Or, if you were cornered, would you hesitate and fumble and say in rueful despair, "Oh, don't ask foolish questions!"

The BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE
The Children's Encyclopedia—based on questions asked by children every day

The Book of Knowledge is the children's rich mine of information, where they find their questions answered simply and clearly. The 18 great departments include Nature with the animals, birds, insects, trees and flowers; the history, manners and customs of near and far lands; the worlds in the skies; industries and manufactures; literature, stories, poems and art; playtime activities. Each department is an open door into a new field of knowledge. The child will open the door of *his choice*, and be guided step by step from the simpler to the more profound ideas and truths.

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This delightful educational plan is the idea of a father who loved his child and knew its needs. He drew to his help other parents of long experience in writing for children. They worked and played and studied with the children and discovered the natural method of learning upon which The Book of Knowledge is based. Children do not need to be urged to read and consult it. They recognize here their own book, really made for them.

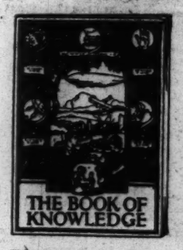
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C.S.M. 11-18-26

STOCK PRICES FLUCTUATE IN IRREGULAR WAY

Market Is Characterized by Professional Tone—Steel Active

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Stock prices fluctuated within narrow and irregular limits at the opening of today's market.

Pullman dropped 1¼ points on the first sale, but most of the other recessions were fractional in character. United States Steel common opened unchanged at 147½, and then yielded slightly. General Motors and Baldwin opened fractionally higher.

Prices steadied soon after the opening. United States Steel common, which sagged to 146¾ in the first few minutes of trading, quickly rallied to 147⅞, one block of 6600 shares changing hands at 147⅛.

Trading appeared to be under the domination of professional traders, with the struggle for control of the price movement temporarily, at least, in the favor of those working for higher prices.

The prospect of a further easing of money rates stimulated pool activity in a number of specialties. Bullish sentiment also was created by the optimistic business forecasts by leading railroad executives attending the session of the American Railway Association in this city.

Sugar Stocks Strong

Heavy trading took place in the "rights" to subscribe to additional common stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, one block of 35,000 changing hands at 2⅜.

American Ice rallied 3 points on rumors of "melon-cutting" before the end of the year, and Crucible, Woolworth and South Porto Rican Sugar advanced 2 or more points.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular, demand sterling yielding slightly to $4.84½, while French francs rallied 2 points to 3.43½c.

Liquidation of low-priced shares and a bulge in the sugar issues were the contrasting features of the forenoon trading.

Electric Refrigerating fell 2⅝ to 41¼, Real Silk Hosiery 2¾ to 43⅛, and New York Canners 4½ to 28½, all new minimum prices for the year.

Standard Oil of Jersey yielded to 40¾, the lowest since the new financing was announced.

Higher prices for both raw and refined sugar caused keen bidding for the sugar stocks, under which South Porto Rico Sugar rose almost 6 points.

The renewal rate on call loans was reduced to 4½ per cent.

Bonds Continue Upward

New high records were sprinkled throughout various divisions of the bond market today as the upward movement of prices gained momentum. Easier money conditions stimulated buying.

A resumption of the strong buying movement in Belgian obligations, carrying virtually all issues to new peaks, was a feature of the early dealings. The new 7 per cent bonds, which were offered a few weeks ago at 94, sold not far from 99 on a large turnover. Japanese issues also were strong, Tokyo Electric 7s rising nearly a point to a new top.

St. Paul Railway liens continued to lead an advance in the rails, with buying influenced by prospects that the sale to reorganization interests would go through on schedule next week. Other strong features in this group were Chesapeake & Ohio 4s, Seaboard 6s and Northern Pacific 4s. Publication of a favorable earnings report was followed by heavy buying of Liquid Carbonic 6s, which jumped 2½ points to a new high above 105.

A $6,000,000 note issue for the Gotham Hosiery Company, to be applied to the purchase of the Onyx Hosiery Company, and an offering of $5,000,000 or more of bonds for the Cleveland Terminal Building have been scheduled for the market.

WHEAT PRICES RISE ON FOREIGN NEWS

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Rains in Argentina and higher quotations at Liverpool led to higher prices for wheat today during the early dealings here. Besides, there was evidence of betterment of export demand for wheat from North America.

Opening ⅝ to 1⅝ up, Chicago wheat values reacted somewhat, and then hardened again. Corn, oats and provisions were also firmer, with corn starting at ⅜ to 1½ advance, but later easing at times.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—Dec. 1.35, May 1.39⅝, July 1.33. Corn—Dec. 71¼, May 80. Oats—Dec. 41⅞, May 46¼.

BURLINGTON'S GOOD EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—"October earnings were above last year and our November earnings so far are running ahead of a year go," said Pres. Hale Holden of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. "We will finish the year with a surplus after charges of more than $2,000,000 above last year. General business is good in our territory, and it promises to continue the large volume over the year-end."

LOCOMOTIVE INQUIRY HEAVY

It is understood there are inquiries in the market for upward of 366 locomotives of value between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000, and most of this business, it is expected, will be closed before the end of the year. Since Nov. 1 orders have been placed for 113 locomotives, and if business pending is closed before the end of the year it would make say 479 locomotives placed in two months, or the best record in more than three years.

SEES FIRM FUEL OIL MARKET

Even if the end of the British coal strike seems virtually at hand, the market for fuel oils promises to hold to a strong position for months to come, says the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter. The fact that production of crude petroleum in the United States has reached an unprecedented volume is not without influence, but conditions in general bid fair to maintain a firm foundation for the fuel oil price structure.

YALE & TOWNE SELL VILLAGE

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 18—Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has sold to Lawrence Burroughs of Bronxville, N. Y., the property known as Rippowam Village, this city, consisting of land and a group of homes built by the lock company several years ago, for $250,000. The new owner will erect apartment houses on that part of the property not yet improved.

BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN TRANSIT

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System pamphlet report for the year ended June 30, 1926, shows net of $5,748,187 after interest, taxes, rentals, etc., equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on 6 per cent preferred to $5.52 a share on 769,911 no-par common shares, compared with $5,072,534, or $4.64 a share, in previous year.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE'S YEAR

Mergenthaler Linotype in the year ended Sept. 30 earned net profit of $2,625,033 after depreciation and taxes, equal to $10.25 a share on 256,000 no-par shares, compared with $2,699,026, or $10.54 on the present share basis, in the preceding year.

CRUDE OIL PRICES CUT

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18 (AP)—A cut of 25 cents and 30 cents a barrel in the leading grades of crude oil quoted on the market here was announced today by the principal purchasing agencies.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov.18	Last Nov.17
500	Adams Ex..	127	126	126	..
1500	Adv-Ru	13½	12	13½	13⅞
100	Adv-Ru pf..	42½	42½	42½	41¼
2200	Ahumada ..	5½	5½	5½	5½
2500	Air Reduc..	134¼	131⅜	132⅜	131
12400	Allied Ch ..	134¼	131⅜	132⅜	132⅜
100	Allis-Ch pf..	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
300	Am Leath..	16⅞	14⅝	14⅝	..
700	Amerada	30	29⅝	29⅝	30
100	Am Ag Ch..	14	14	14	14½
300	Am Ag C pf	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅝
100	Am Bk Note	44	44	44	44
1000	Am Beet S.	23⅛	23	23⅛	..
200	Am Bosch..	18	17⅞	18	18
100	Am Brake..	143	143	143	143
100	Am Brak pf.	116	116	116	..
3100	Am Br Bov	40	39	39¼	40
19300	Am Can ...	53⅛	52½	52½	52⅝
200	Am Can pf.	125¾	125½	125¾	125⅝
3800	Am&FPw ..	17	16⅝	17	17⅛
100	Am&FP pf..	84¼	84¼	84¼	..
200	Am Hide ..	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
300	Am Hide pf	40⅜	39½	40⅜	39⅜
2900	Am Ice ...	130⅜	128½	129½	127⅞
2200	Am Int Crp	39¼	38½	39¼	38⅞
3900	Am La Fr..	12⅛	10⅞	11¼	12⅛
100	Am Linseed	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
2700	Am Loco ...	109	107½	107⅞	107¼
200	Am Loco pf.	119¾	119¾	119¾	..
100	Am Metals..	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅝
400	Am Repub..	49	48⅝	48⅝	48¼
600	Am S Razor	63	62	62	63¼
200	Am Ship ...	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
800	Am Pw&Lt.	62	62	62	62⅛
2800	Am Smelt ..	136¼	135	135⅜	136
300	Am Smel pf.	119⅛	119	119⅛	118⅞
700	Am Steel...	44	43¼	43⅞	44⅛
1800	Am Sugar...	80¼	79	80¼	79
1500	Am T&T....	148⅝	148⅜	148⅝	148½
300	Am WW 7%.	102	102	102	104
6800	Am Wool...	31⅝	30½	31⅝	31⅜
200	do pf.......	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	84½
400	Am Zinc pf.	43	43	43	43
1100	Anaconda ..	48⅞	48¼	48¼	48⅞
200	Arch Dan...	41½	41½	41½	..
700	Armour A...	14⅜	14⅜	14—	..
100	Arnold Cons.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..
200	Art Metals..	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	..
2500	Atchison ...	156⅝	155⅞	155⅞	156⅝
300	do pf......	100⅛	100	100⅛	100
4300	Atl Birm&A..	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
1200	Atl Coast L.	212½	209½	209½	212½
200	Atl G&WI..	36½	36	36	37
300	Atl Refin...	103	103	103	..
17900	Baldwin ...	137⅞	135⅜	136⅛	136⅝
1600	Balt & Ohio.	104	103⅝	104	104
300	do pf.....	73	72⅞	73	73
300	Barnsdall A	27⅛	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛
100	Beechnut ...	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60
900	Beth Steel...	44⅝	44¼	44¼	44⅝
300	Beth Stl 7%.	104	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
800	Briggs	26⅛	26	26	26⅝
200	Brit Stl 2 pf.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
2000	Brit Steel....	1	1	1	1⅛
600	Br Un Gas..	93⅞	93¼	93⅞	93⅜
300	Br Man pf..	86½	86	86	86⅛
900	Br Man Tr..	68½	68	68	68⅛
700	Bruns Term.	16	15⅝	16	16⅛
100	Burroughs ..	109	109	109	110¼
100	Bush Tr B pf	104	104	104	..
200	Butte Cop...	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
600	Butte & Sup	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
900	Byers Co ...	42½	41	41	43⅛
100	By Pro Coke	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	..
1100	Cal Pack ...	69⅛	68⅝	68⅝	69⅛
900	Cal Pet	30⅜	30½	30½	30⅜
900	Cal & Hecla	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅝
400	Can Dry	39⅞	38½	39	38
200	Can Pac ...	164⅝	164½	164⅝	164½
3200	Case Thresh.	146½	142⅜	142⅜	144
300	Case pf	111	111	111	112
1200	Cen Alloy....	31⅜	31½	31⅜	31½
100	Cen Leather.	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
100	Cen Lea pf..	51	51	51	51¼
200	Cerro de P..	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	63½
200	Chandler M..	9⅝	9⅝	9-	9⅜
100	Chandler pf.	24	24	24	24⅜
1600	Ches & Ohio.	164¼	163¼	163¼	163
400	Chi&E Ill pf	47	47	47	47⅛
200	Chi Gt West	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	..
400	Chi Gt W pf	25½	25	25	25½
500	ChiM&SP pf	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	..
400	ChiM&SP ..	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
2100	CM&SPpf ct	19⅛	18½	18½	19
400	ChM&SP ct	10	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
2400	Chi&NW ..	80¼	79⅞	80	79¼
500	Chi&NW pf	125	125	125	..
1800	Chi RI	68⅜	67⅜	67⅜	68
100	Chi RI 6%	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅝
100	Chile Cop ..	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅞
100	Christie Br	31	31	31	..
6300	Chrysler	36⅜	36	36	36¼
5200	Coca Cola .	167⅞	163⅜	165⅝	166⅝
500	Colo F&I ..	41½	41	41¼	41½
100	Collins A ..	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	..
800	Col Gas n.	86⅞	86½	86½	86⅝
100	Col Carbon	64½	64½	64½	..
500	Col Gas ...	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	88¼
100	Com Cr pf	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	86⅜
800	CmCpf6½%.	100½	100	100½	..
500	Com Inv Tr	60½	59½	60½	58
2900	Com Sol B .	211⅜	206½	208	209½
200	Con B B ..	9	9	9	9⅛
100	Congoleum .	20½	20½	20½	20½
3300	Con Bk A.	69¼	67½	67½	68½
4100	Con Gas ...	109⅞	108⅝	108⅝	109
40000	Con Textile	4⅛	3¾	4	3¾
800	Cont Can ..	73½	73	73⅜	73½
200	Cont Ins ...	137½	137	137½	136½
100	Cont Motors	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11
8700	Corn Prd ..	49⅝	48⅝	49⅜	49⅝
1400	ConRRCupf	69⅞	69	69⅞	69½
2200	Crucible	78⅜	76¼	76⅜	77⅛
1000	Cuba Co	32½	32	32⅜	32
1300	Cuba Cane	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	9
4500	Cuba C pf .	43⅞	43	43⅞	42
800	Cub Am S..	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26
400	Cudahy . N...	51½	51½	51½	51⅝
100	Dome Mines.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
2200	Dupont	169⅜	167¼	167⅜	168
300	Del Lac&W.	147	146	146	147¼
100	Del & Hud..	172	172	172	172
500	Devoe & R.	33½	32⅞	32⅞	33½
800	Det Ed rts..	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
900	Dodge A ...	23⅝	22⅜	23⅛	23⅝
1300	Dodge pf....	82	81½	81½	82⅛
100	Duquesne pf.	115½	115½	115½	115⅝
300	East Kodak.	120½	120	120	121
100	Eaton Axle..	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	24
200	Elec Battery	83¼	83¼	83¼	84
500	Elec Boat...	19	9⅜	19	9⅜
3200	Elec L&P ct.	18	17⅞	17½	18
200	Elec L&P pf.	95½	95½	95½	..
8700	Elec Refrig..	43¼	41	41⅝	43⅝
500	Eng Pub S.	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	22½
100	End John....	68¼	68¼	68¼	68½
800	Erie S S....	24	23⅜	23⅞	24½
1800	Erie	39	38⅝	39	38⅝
1100	Erie 1 pf....	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅞
200	Erie SS pf..	100½	100⅝	100½	..
1500	Eureka Vac.	57⅝	57	57¼	57½
400	Eq Bld pf..	126	124	124	126
100	Fairb Morse.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	..
4100	Fam Play...	115⅞	115	115½	115⅝
2700	Fed Lt & Tr.	37⅜	37	37⅜	36¼
400	First Na Stl	31	30⅜	30⅜	30
800	Fid Ins.....	197	194	197	194
800	Fisk Rubber	16⅝	16½	16½	16½
400	Fisk 1pf cv	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
600	Fleichsm'nn	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜	48¼
500	Foundation.	82⅜	82	82	82⅞
200	Fox A......	70⅜	70½	70⅜	69⅜
1100	Freeport Tx.	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜
3200	Gabriel	32½	31	32½	30½
200	GenAmTk ..	44¼	44¼	44¼	44⅜
7300	Gen Asphalt	76⅛	74½	75⅜	75⅞
9400	Gen Elec....	85⅝	84⅜	84⅜	84⅞
2900	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Gen Gas&E.	41½	41	41½	42
40100	Gen Motors.	150⅜	149	149⅝	145¼
200	Gen Mot 7%.	119⅜	119⅝	119⅜	119⅜
400	Gen OD Adv	55	54⅞	55	54⅜
500	Gen ODA ct	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	35⅛
200	Gen Refrac.	45	45	45	..
700	Gen Rys....	83	83	83	84
100	Gimbel Br..	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42½
100	Gimbel pf...	100¼	100¼	100⅜	100¼
100	Goodrich ...	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48½
100	Goodyr ppf..	107	107	107	..
400	Gothim N..	66⅛	66	66⅛	66
2600	Gothim	66⅞	65¼	66½	67⅜
800	Granby	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅞
1300	Grt Nor pf.	80	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
200	Grt Nor Ore	20	19⅞	20	20
500	Grt W Sug..	101⅞	101¾	101⅞	102½
2400	Greene-Can	27⅜	27	27½	28⅜
300	Guan Sug...	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛
600	Gulf Steel...	57⅛	56⅝	56½	56⅜
300	Hanna 1 pf	56	55	56	..
300	Howe So ...	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
200	Hud Man ..	38⅛	38½	38½	38⅜
7600	Hudson Mot	45	44⅝	44⅝	45
1500	Hupp Mot...	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	21
100	Ill Central...	122	122	122	122¼
100	Ill Cen pf...	123	123	123	..
1500	Ind Oil & G	28½	28	28	28
300	Inland St ...	40	40	40	..
100	Inspiration..	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
500	Interboro R	47½	47⅜	47½	48⅜
100	Inter Agri..	11	11	11	..
400	Int Business	53⅛	53⅛	53⅜	53⅞
300	Int Cement.	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
100	Int Cmnt pf	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	..
7400	Int Comb ..	41	39⅛	39⅞	41
500	Int Harv ..	131	130⅛	130⅛	130¼
1400	Int Match pf	59⅛	59	59	59⅛
16900	Int M pf rts	4⅜	4½	4⅛	4⅜
300	Int M Mar.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	..
1500	Int MMar pf	33½	33⅛	33⅜	34
3300	Int Nickel..	39⅛	37⅞	37⅞	37½
100	Int Nickl pf.	103	103	103	102⅜
1000	Int Paper ..	56	56	56	57¼
200	Int Pap 7%	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96½
200	Int Rubber.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14
1100	Int Tel & T.	118	117½	117⅜	118⅜
400	Jordan Mot	14	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
300	Kan City So	42½	42¼	42¼	42½
200	Kan & Gulf	¼	¼	¼	..
100	KanCP&L pf.	112	112	112	..
1000	Kayser	45	44⅝	44⅝	45⅛
200	Kelly Spring.	9½	9½	9½	..
200	Kelsey Wh..	78¼	78	78	80
600	Kraft C	64½	63	63	64⅜
4000	Kennecott...	63½	63¼	63⅜	63½
100	Keystone ..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Kinney	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
100	Kinney pf....	85	85	85	..
6800	Kresge	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	54⅝
3800	Lago Oil	21	20⅝	20⅞	21
300	Lambert Co.	70	69⅝	69⅝	71⅜
100	Lehigh Val...	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	90
1400	Loews Inc...	45⅛	44⅞	45	44⅞
12100	Liquid C	57⅜	54⅞	56	54
300	Loft Inc.....	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
100	Loose-W ...	138⅜	138⅞	138⅞	141
200	Loose-W 1pf	143⅞	143⅞	143	145
200	Lou G&E ..	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅞
200	Lou Oil Ref..	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Louis & N ..	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	131⅝
200	Ludlum Stl...	27⅜	27	27	27⅜
4400	Mack Tr.....	94⅞	93	93	94⅞
100	Mack Tr 1pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	..
400	Magma Cop..	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	37⅜
400	Mallinson...	15⅜	14⅜	15	15⅜

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov.18	Last Nov.17
100	Manila	41	41	41	..
100	Man Shirt.....	24½	24½	24½	23⅞
100	Man Shirt pf	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	..
100	MktStR ppf..	43	43	43	43¼
1800	Marland Oil..	53½	53¼	53½	53⅛
5600	Marland rts	½	½	½	½
100	Mart-Parry..	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	20⅜
100	May Dpt St	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
200	Maytag	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½
100	Met-Gld pf.	24½	24½	24½	24
100	Mex Seabd .	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
1800	Miami Cop .	17	16⅞	16⅞	17
3800	Mid Cont ..	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30⅜
3800	Mid States .	1	⅞	1	1
400	Mid S ct..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Mo K&T ...	32	31⅝	31⅝	31⅞
100	Mo K&T pf .	93½	93½	93½	93⅞
12000	Mo Pac	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞	38
3100	Mo Pac pf .	91¼	89⅞	91¼	89⅝
100	Mont Pw ..	84	84	84	83½
2800	Mont Ward.	66¼	65½	66	66
500	Moon Mot ..	13	13	13	13
1200	Mother Lode	5	5	5	5
100	Motion Pic .	14½	14½	14½	14⅞
500	Motometer A	35	35	35	35
1700	Nash Mot ...	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	56
100	N. Acme sta	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
300	Nat Bisc ...	93⅞	93¼	93⅞	93⅝
2800	NaCash R A	42¼	41¼	41⅜	40⅝
300	Nat S&S pf	60	59⅜	59⅜	..
2300	Nat Dairy .	6'9	67⅜	67⅜	69⅝
200	Nat Dpt Sto	26	26	26	26
100	Nat Dpt pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
400	Nat Pw&Lt.	20⅝	20½	20½	20⅞
600	NaRyMx 2pf	2	2	2	2
600	Nat Supply.	80½	80½	80½	80½
100	Nat Sup pf..	114	114	114	..
2900	Ne Cons ..	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
200	NY Air Br..	156⅛	156⅛	156⅛	..
8100	NY Canners.	33⅜	28½	30	33
8700	NY Central.	137½	136½	136⅛	127⅜
100	NY C&StL..	193	193	193	192⅜
2200	NY NH&H..	42⅜	42¼	42¼	42⅝
600	Norf&West .	164⅛	164⅝	-64⅛	164⅝
1300	No Am	49⅞	49⅝	49⅜	50
1300	No Pac	79⅝	79⅛	79⅜	79½
300	Oilwell	31	30½	30½	..
200	Onyx Hos..	36¼	36½	36½	36¼
500	Otis Ele ...	126¼	126	126	126¼
300	Otis Stl ppf	66½	66¼	66¼	66⅝
100	Outlet pf ..	104	104	104	104
100	Owens Bot .	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅛
16600	Pac Oil	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
1600	Packard M.	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	35⅜
2500	Paige Det..	10⅜	10	10⅛	10⅝
5200	Pan-Am B .	63⅝	62⅞	63¼	63⅜
100	Pan-Am WB	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅛
200	Panhandle .	16½	16	16	16¼
1100	Park & Tilf	22⅛	20½	21⅜	21⅛
100	Patha Ex A	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37½
100	Penick & F	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜
800	Peerless Mot	29⅛	28	28	..
3900	Penn RR ..	56⅝	56¼	56¼	56¼
1200	Penn Dx C	40	39⅜	39⅜	40½
200	Penn Seabd	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Peoples Gs	124	124	124	124¼
100	Pere Marq	109½	109½	109½	110⅛
700	Phila Read	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
9100	Phillips Pet	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	50⅝
2100	Pierce-Ar ...	23	22½	22¼	22½
200	Pierce-A pf	108½	108	108	109
1300	Pierce Oil .	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
400	Pierce PetP	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜
500	Pitts Coal .	32½	32½	32½	33
100	Pitts C pf .	71½	71½	71½	..
5300	Postum C ...	97½	96⅛	97	97¼
400	Press Steel	41	41	41	42
1200	Prod & Ref	17⅜	17¼	17¼	18⅝
100	Prod & R pf	38½	38½	38½	..
4200	Pub Serv ..	32¼	32	32	32¼
100	Pb S EG pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3400	Pullman ...	184⅜	183	183½	184⅜
2500	Punta Sug .	40⅜	39½	40	39
900	Pure Oil ...	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	26⅜
100	Purity Bk B	42½	42½	42½	42
12300	Radio	60⅝	59¼	59¼	59⅞
100	Ray Copper.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅝
200	Reading	87½	87½	87½	88
200	Readg 1 pf.	41	41	41	40½
500	Reading rts.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
4600	Real Silk H	46	43½	44	46
300	Replogle Stl.	10	9⅝	10	10⅛
300	Repub Stl...	56½	56¼	56¼	57
1100	Royal Dutch	49⅛	48⅞	48⅞	49⅛
300	Safety Cable	53½	53	53½	53
5600	StL & SF..	98¼	98⅜	99¼	98⅜
100	Seabd AL...	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	32
1500	Seabd AL pf	39¼	38⅝	39	39¼
300	Sears Roe...	52¼	52¼	52¼	53½
200	Seneca Cop.	4	4	4	4
100	Shattuck ...	59¼	59¼	59¼	59⅝
6200	Shell Union.	30½	30¼	30¼	30½
100	Shubert Th.	63	63	63	63½
600	Simmons	30½	30	30	30½
1600	Simms Pet..	19	18⅜	18⅜	18½
1200	Sinclair	17⅜	17½	17½	17⅜
1200	Skelly Oil...	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	33
500	So PR Su rts	3⅜	3	3⅜	3
5600	So PR Sug.	134⅜	129⅜	133	124
100	So PR S pf.	120	120	120	119
1400	So Dairies A	46	45⅝	45⅝	46
600	So Diaries B	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	22
1300	So Pacific..	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107⅝
300	So Railway..	119⅜	118⅞	119⅜	118⅞
700	So Ry pf...	94½	94	94½	94
600	So Ry rts ..	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Spear pf....	80	80	80	79½
100	Spicer Co ..	22¼	22¼	22¼	21
1000	Sta Gas	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅞
200	Sta Gas pf.	56½	56½	56½	56⅜
400	Sta Mill	71⅜	71	71	71½
1900	Sta Oil Cal..	58⅞	58½	58½	58⅜
39700	Sta Oil NJ.	41⅜	40¼	40½	41½
5200	Sta O NJ pf.	117⅞	117⅜	117⅛	117¼
1300	Sta Pl Glass	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
277300	S O NJ rts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8600	St-Warner ..	68⅛	66⅛	68	66⅛
400	Stromberg ..	56⅛	55½	56	..
4500	Studebaker .	50⅜	49⅜	50	50⅛
1600	Sub Boat ..	2	2	2	2
600	Sun Oil	32⅞	32½	32⅜	33¼
600	Super Oil....	4	4	4	4
100	Symington..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
300	Symington A	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	12
200	Telautograf.	12	12	12	12
600	Tenn Cop....	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
400	Tex Co ct...	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54¼
1300	Tex Co	54½	54⅛	54⅛	54½
14900	Tex Gulf S..	48	47⅜	47⅜	47¼
1300	Tex P Coal.	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
500	Tex Co new	54⅛	54	54	54⅛
700	Tex&Pac ...	50½	49½	50½	49½
100	The Fair....	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	..
100	Thompson ..	47	47	47	47¼
100	Third Ave...	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	..
200	Tidewater pf	89½	89½	89½	..
10400	*Timken ..	82½	80½	80⅞	82½
3700	Trans Oil ..	4⅛	3⅞	4	4⅛
100	Under Type.	48¼	48¼	48¼	49
300	Un Bag & P	42½	42¼	42¼	42½
600	Un Carbon..	95½	94½	94½	95
3500	Un Oil Cal.	52½	52	52	52½
1200	Un Pacific..	164¼	163⅜	163⅜	164
900	Un Pac pf..	80⅜	80	80¼	80
500	Un Tk Car..	114⅜	114	114½	115
200	Uni Fruit....	114	114	114	114½
1200	US CIPipe..	212⅜	210	211	212
2700	US Dist....	54	53	53⅜	53¼
3200	US Ind Alco	78¼	77	77¼	77⅝
100	US Realty..	59	59	59	59⅛
2100	US Rubber..	59⅜	59	59⅜	59
1300	US Smelt...	36¼	36	36	..
100	US Smelt pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	46
116000	US Steel...	147⅞	146⅛	146⅝	147½
300	US Steel pf.	129⅛	129	129⅛	128
3100	Univ Pipe...	23½	22⅜	23	23⅜
1100	Univ P pf..	78⅜	77½	77½	78½
100	Util P&Lt A	30	30	30	30
100	Va-C Ch nw.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
700	Va-C Ch 6%	40¼	39½	39½	41¼
600	Va-C Ch 7%	87⅛	87	87	87½
200	Va IC&C....	51	51	51	50
200	Vanadium ..	41½	41¼	41¼	41¼
1700	Vivaudou	33½	33	33	33
1000	Wabash	41	40½	40⅝	40⅜
700	Wab pf A..	74½	74½	74⅜	74½
300	Waldorf	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
700	Ward Bk B	26⅝	26	26	26¼
100	Ward Bk pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90
8300	Warner B A	47⅜	46⅛	46½	47⅛
500	Warren Br..	56⅛	55½	56	..
100	Weber & H.	55½	55½	55½	57
100	W Pen El pf	100½	100½	100½	100¼
200	W Md	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
600	W Pac	38½	34⅝	35½	..
200	West Union.	144	143½	144	143
200	Westg A B.	130	130	130	130
200	Westg Elec.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜
200	Weston In.	16½	16½	16½	..
600	Wheeling ...	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	26
1500	White Mot .	56½	56	56¼	56⅜
200	Whi Rock ct	24½	24½	24½	..
500	Wh Sew pf..	56½	56	56¼	56⅞
800	Wick Sp ct.	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
7000	Willys-Over.	21¼	20⅝	20⅜	20⅞
100	Willys-O pf.	92½	92½	92½	93
100	Wilson A ..	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
100	Wilson	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
21900	Woolworth .	193⅜	187	189⅜	191
1800	Wor Pump.	22⅜	20	20⅛	22⅛
700	Wor Pmp B	40	38⅛	38⅜	40
100	Wrigley	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	..
100	Yale & T ..	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	..
3400	Yel Truck ..	27⅜	28⅛	28⅛	27⅜
100	Yel Truck pf	99	99	99	..
500	Youngst'n ..	85⅛	84½	84½	86

HOCKING VALLEY VALUATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—A tentative valuation of $33,377,000 has been fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the Hocking Valley Railroad as of June, 1917. The total compares with outstanding capital issues of the corporation amounting to $36,351,000 and with its book investment account of $44,065,000. The corporation, which is controlled by the Chesapeake & Ohio, is a unit in the projected Nickel Plate merger.

BIG INQUIRY FOR LOCOMOTIVES

Inquiries in the market for locomotives are estimated in excess of 366, valued at between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. Orders have been placed since Nov. 1 for 113 locomotives. Should pending business be closed before the end of the year, it is calculated the industry would have its best record in more than three years

LIQUID CARBONIC EARNINGS

Liquid Carbonic for the year ended Sept. 30 reports net profit of $1,134,933 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equal to $11.34 earned on 100,000 no-par shares. Net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $438,774 after above charges, or $4.38 a share.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov.18	Last Nov.17
98	Am T&T ...	148⅝	148¼	148¼	148¼
255	Am Woolen.	32	30⅝	32	31
10	Am Wool pf	84	84	84	84½
10	Anaconda ..	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	49⅛
10	Ariz Com ..	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
100	Atchison ...	156	155⅝	155⅝	157⅜
25	Beacon Oil..	17½	17½	17½	17½
25	Bos El	81	81	81	81
17	Bos El pf ..	100½	100½	100¼	100⅛
30	Bos & Alb..	175	175	175	175
295	B&M	54	53	54	53¼
10	B&M A sta.	67½	67½	67¼	67⅜
15	Bos Prov ..	185	185	185	..
49	Cal & Hecla	16⅜	16½	16½	16⅜
75	Carson Hill	.25	.25	.25	.25
40	Cop Range..	15	14⅜	15	14⅜
10	Dodge Bros.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	24⅛
100	East SS.....	48	48	48	48½
20	E Butte.....	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	E Mass Ry.	32¼	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
10	Economy ...	15	15	15	..
140	Edison Elec.	225½	222½	224	222⅜
40	Eng Pub pf.	94½	94½	94½	..
50	European S.	20½	20½	20½	..
215	Gen Elec....	85⅝	84⅜	84⅜	85⅝
24	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
5	Ger Cr&In..	20	20	20	..
75	Gilchrist ...	37⅜	37½	37½	38
10	Gillette	91	91	91	91¼
135	Granby	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	34
215	Hood Rub....	47½	47	47½	47½
20	Int B H.....	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
165	Island Crk..	190	189	190	188
20	Island C pf.	101½	101½	101½	..
200	Keweenah ..	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
50	Loew's Thea	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
125	Mass Gas...	93⅜	93⅛	93⅛	93¼
5	Mass Gas pf	68	68	68	..
100	May Old Col	50	50	50	55
10	Mergenthal	107½	107½	107½	107
150	Mohawk	42½	42	42	42½
111	Nash	56⅛	55⅞	55⅞	..
10	Nelson H ..	25½	25½	25½	25¾
140	New C'nelia	22	22	22	23
10	NE Pub s ..	94	94	94	94½
101	NE Tel	116⅜	116½	116½	115½
20	NY NH & H	42⅜	42¼	42¼	42½
110	NA Util ..	17½	17½	17½	17
35	No Butte ..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
10	Norw Worc	96	96	96	..
5	Old Colony	123½	123½	123½	..
10	Old Domin	1..⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16¼
125	Pac Mills ..	42½	42½	42½	42⅛
15	Pullman ..	N194½	194½	194½	187⅛
15	Reece Fold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
25	Rockland pf	105	105	105	..
35	St Mary Ld	27	27	27	27
10	Swedish Inv	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102
70	Swift & Co	117¼	11..⅜	117	117½
5	Torrington..	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
15	Tower Mfg.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11
245	Uni Shoe ..	49⅜	49½	49½	49½
10	Uni Shoe pf	28	28	28	28
4	Un Pac ...	164¼	164¼	164¼	164⅜
75	US Rubber..	59⅝	59	59	59¼
20	US Smelt pf	46½	46½	46½	46⅜
755	US Steel ...	147⅞	145⅞	146⅝	146⅞
160	US&F Sec....	85	84	85	83½
35	US&F Sec pf	78½	78½	78½	..
110	Utah Apex	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
65	Waldorf ...	21	21	21	21⅛
10	Walworth...	15½	15½	15½	..
30	Waltham ..	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	..
10	Waltham pf	56	56	56	..
70	War Bros ..	56¼	56	56¼	56
172	Westingh'se	68½	68	68⅛	69⅞
	BONDS				
2000	Keyst T 6s.	98½	98½	98½	..
5000	Swift 5s ...	101¼	101¼	101¼	..

LONDON STOCK MARKET EASIER

LONDON, Nov. 18 (Special)—The stock market was easier today, caused partly by continental liquidation due to improvement in the value of the French franc. Paris sold oils, coppers and diamonds causing general weakness in these groups.

Textiles and coal shares were heavy. Rubbers were dull. Argentine rails were weak on reports of frost damage to the crops in that country.

Brazilian issues were lower with the exchange rate. Royal Dutch was 30⅝, Rio Tinto 39⅛ and Courtaulds 5 3-16.

The gilt edge division was better on reports of a smaller continental demand for gold.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (Special)—Granting relief to the General Motors Corporation, Detroit, the United States Customs Court holds certain merchandise, invoiced as "Babbitt borings" and as "Babbitt pigs," to be entitled to free entry as "metals unwrought" under paragraph 399, as manufactures of metal not specially provided for, is therefore set aside.

Cotton gloves, containing stitching known as "spear point," also "draw point," are dutiable at the appropriate rate for such gloves, according to their condition, etc., under the provisions of paragraph 915, 1922 act, the Customs Court rules in sustaining protests of the Jordan Marsh Company, Boston, and Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—While 102¾ was quoted as the asked price on Standard Oil Company of New Jersey 5 per cent bonds when issued, dealers reported sales could not be made readily at 102⅛, and those willing to take a short position were disposed to sell at 102. Offering of the new bonds is expected by the middle of next week. Many houses have instructed salesmen to take no orders for the bonds unless their clients insist on it; their feeling is that after provision is made for subscriptions from stockholders of Standard Oil of New Jersey, there is considerable doubt as to how many bonds will be available for the public.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, Nov. 18—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs)compare as follows:

	Nov. 18, '26	Nov. 11, '26
Gold	5,548,700,000	5.548,700,000
Silver	339,000,000	339,000,000
Loans & discts.	6,428,500,000	6,437,500,000
Circulation ...	54,064,100,000	54,926,900,000
Deposits	3,740,600,000	3,220,700,000
Adv to state..	38,850,000,000	36,030,000,000
Bank rate	7½%	7½%

For gold and silver coin purchases Bank of France paid out 14,025,000 paper francs in the week ended Nov. 18, compared with 13,287,000 francs in the previous week.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

LONDON, Nov. 18—The weekly return of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	Nov. 18, '26	Nov. 11, '26
Circulation	£138,109,000	£138,834,000
Public deposits....	20,482,000	18,637,000
Private deposits..	100,217,000	102,163,000
Govt securities....	34,407,000	36,210,000
Other securities...	69,422,399	69,366,000
Reserve	34,640,000	32,976,000
Pro res to liab....	26.69%	27.30%
Bullion	152,999,000	152,060,000
Bank rate	5%	5%

BARNSDALL EARNINGS GAIN

Barnsdall Corporation for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reports net income of $4,767,401 after interest, taxes, and depletion, equal to $4.19 a share (par $25) on 1,137,561 combined class A and class B shares, compared with $2,158,996, or $2.37 a share, on 910,952 combined shares in the similar period of 1925. September quarter net income was $1,613,584, equal to $1.41 a share on combined stock, compared with $1,788,959 or $1.57 a share, in the preceding quarter, and $932,900, or $1.02 a share in the September quarter of 1925.

STOCKS OF SILVER HIGHER

Stocks of silver at the end of October increased to 543,000 fine ounces from 336,000 ounces the month before. The month's domestic production was 5,011,000 ounces, compared with 4,840,000 in September. The foreign output last month was 6,763,000 ounces, compared with 6,602,000 in September. Production for the 10 months this year totaled 111,106,000 ounces of which 50,421,000 were domestic.

PUNTA ALEGRE PROFIT SMALL

Punta Alegre Sugar Company reports for the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, net profit of $64,946 after interest, depreciation, taxes, etc., equivalent to 17 cents a share (par $50) earned on 381,537 shares. The previous report, covering 16 months ended Sept. 30, 1925, showed net profit of $996,195 or $2.61 a share.

SUPERIOR OIL CORPORATION

Superior Oil Corporation for the quarter ended Sept. 30 reports net profit of $64,939 after interest, depreciation and depletion, contrasted with a deficit of $168,009 in the September quarter of 1925. Deficit for nine months was $310,821, compared with deficit of $411,950 in the like period of 1925.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $160,000

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The stock exchange seat of Dwight Braman has been sold to M. W. Task for $160,000, unchanged.

CONFIDENCE IN FRANCE MAKING GOOD RECOVERY

Various Political and Financial Improvements Cause Better Sentiment

PARIS (By Mail)—After the summer holiday it was freely predicted the franc would have a rough time in October and November. It has proved false to date, for October witnessed steady improvement.

By the end of the month the dollar rate was lower than since early June, not even excepting its sudden spurt upon Poincaré's return to office in August.

Explanations are varied. First the continuation of the political truce which cannot be broken until Parliament meets early in November. The Ministry of National Union has held together well to date, since its members had no need to be anxious about the politicians.

Moreover, under Poincaré they have been devising means to reduce expenditures in their departments. Those economies cannot mean many millions of savings, because with the depreciation of the franc, all costs of administration have increased, and because most reforms will take a long time to put through and to produce financial results. But they have impressed the public.

The public has also been impressed by evidence of the easiness of the Treasury. For the first time in a couple of years, if not more, it is in funds. That is due both to the continued subscription to National Defense Bonds and to collection of the exceedingly heavy new taxes voted in August.

Despite the scarcity of credit and dearness of money, the volume of Defense Bonds is stated to remain stationary. It is true that the Tobacco Monopoly loan was not so quickly subscribed as expected, but that seems to prove only that people are not disposed yet to lock up their money in long loans.

Bank of France Has Helped

The Bank of France's activities have also played a part. Its offer to buy gold and silver coin has had some success, the latest figures showing it has paid out about 1,000,000,000 francs paper in such purchases. It is impossible to say what that means in addition to its gold reserve, but probably it means 100,000,000 gold francs or so.

The bank's organization of a foreign exchange department also indicates it means business sooner or later whenever it judges the moment ripe for using its powers to issue notes to buy dollars and sterling and other sound currencies. To date it has not used this power.

Technically, the experts in exchange say the high bank rate and the credit restrictions have caused some repatriation of foreign balances by business men needing more working capital. There is evidence, too, that many bills have had to be paid by tourists and others who postponed settlement in the summer in belief that by so doing they could buy the necessary francs at cheaper rates.

During the exchange collapse in July and to some extent later, the foreigner is said to have acquired large stocks of goods and securities here, which are also being paid for as the bills mature.

Selling Foreign Moneys

In any case what has happened lately is a repetition of the "flight from the dollar and sterling" which marked Poincaré's return to office in August, and as the Frenchman is apt to go from one extreme to another, so he has been getting rid of his foreign moneys and securities as excitedly as he was acquiring them not so very long ago.

They call it a "crise de confiance" here, or a crisis of confidence. Finally the foreign speculator entered the field again, and the result is that every day has witnessed huge offers of sterling and dollars and little demand therefor, except from the treasury and a few financial houses engaged in importing grain.

The treasury has bought more heavily than it has been known to buy in years, thanks no doubt to its funds in hand, and conservative estimates are that since Aug. 1 it has acquired the equivalent of $200,000,000, part of which has been used to meet foreign maturities and part to reconstitute the Morgan loan. It is believed to have between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000 in hand now. Undoubtedly if it had not bought, the dollar and sterling rates would have fallen much lower.

Danger of Too Rapid Recovery

When franc rates are improving exporters bring home their balances and importers delay to cover commitments until the last moment in hopes of better rates.

When everybody is bulling the franc, at home and abroad, one must look for the moment of profit-taking, which will coincide with a rush by importers to cover, and a cessation of the import of foreign balances by exporters. Just now the financial world is trying to guess when that moment will come.

It is not impossible that the franc might go on improving for some time yet were it not for the reopening of Parliament, and the fact that the favorable influences seem on the point of becoming exhausted. The last of these favorable influences was the stabilization of the Belgian franc.

Moreover, though the Government might well like to see the dollar rate return to 30, it must know the risk of letting it fall further, for that would mean great difficulty for all exporters.

Sharp Reaction Possible

But most exchange experts are inclined to see the danger in another direction. They anticipate a sharp reaction and they argue that even if the Government be prepared to throw $100,000,000 into the market, it may not suffice to check the reaction once it sets in.

They are deeply impressed by the tremendous movement of funds that the money market has been witnessing of late—greater, they say, than has ever been seen since the war.

They point out that there is assurance of political stability, as in Italy, and that there are no stabilization measures in sight. They fear the franc may again become the sport of the international speculator, and they say he is more dangerous as a bull than a bear.

It is a new situation that warrants close watching. It is a situation which, according to the exchange men, may lead to exciting days in the next month or two. However, the new men in the ministry of finance and the Bank of France inspire some confidence in their ability to meet all developments. They will not drift.

MARTIN-PARRY CORP.

Martin-Parry Corporation for the year ended Aug. 31, 1926, reports net profit of $517,842 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent to $4.14 a share on the 125,000 shares of no-par capital stock. This compares with $202,140, or $1.61 a share in the eight months to Aug. 31, 1925, when the fiscal year was changed.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Nov 18 (AP)—Consols for money today were 54¾, De Beers 17½, Rand Mines 3. Money 4 per cent, discount rates short and three months' bills 4⅞ per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allegheny Val gen 4s '42....	94⅜	94⅜
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41.......	104	104
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35.......	92⅝	92⅝
Am Chain deb 6s '33.......	101	⅝101⅝
Am Cotton Oil 5s '41.......	94	94
Am Smelting 5s '47.......	101	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37..	104⅞	104¼
Am T & T col 4s '29.......	98½	98⅜
Am T & T col 5s '46.......	102⅜	102⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60.......	101	100⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43.......	105⅞	105⅝
Am Type Founders 6s '40..	103¼	103¼
Am W W & Elec 5s '34.......	98	97⅞
Am W Paper 6s ct dp '39..	59	59
Anaconda Cop 6s '53.......	104	104
Aancnda Cop 7s '38.......	107¼	106⅛
Andes Cop deb 7s '43.......	107½	107½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45.......	86⅛	85⅝
Armour & Co 4½s '39.......	97	91⅞
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95.......	87⅝	87⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95.......	92⅝	92⅝
Atch T&SF 1909 4s..........	89	89
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63.......	91⅞	91⅜
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	94⅛	94
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48.......	80¼	80¼
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49.......	92½	92½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40.......	107½	107½
B&O 5s Ser D..........	99⅞	99⅜
B&O prior lien 3½s '25.......	92⅝	92½
B&O cv 4½s '33.......	97	96⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95.......	100	99⅞
B&O 1st 5s ct '48.......	104½	104¼
B&O 6s '29.......	103	103
B&O rfg 6s '95.......	108	107⅝
B&O 4s reg..........	91½	91¼
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41..	92½	92¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div.......	101⅞	101⅝
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59.......	82	81⅞
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40.......	99½	99¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B..	102⅞	102⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C..	103½	103⅛
Beth Steel p m 5s '36.......	97⅝	97¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42.......	100	100
Beth Steel con 5½s '53.......	96½	96⅛
Beth Steel con 6s A '48.......	101½	101⅜
Big Sandy Ry 4s '44.......	91⅜	91⅜
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	78½	78½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49.......	104½	104⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68.......	98	97⅞
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s cn....	60⅜	60⅜
Buff R & P 4½s '57.......	93¼	93
Bush Term con 5s '55.......	97¼	97¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60.......	100	100
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37.......	101⅜	101⅜
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42.	98	98
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30.......	99⅛	99
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52.......	107⅝	107⅝
Cen of Ga 6s '29.......	103	103
Cen Leather 1st 6s '45.......	102½	102½
Cen New Eng 4s '61.......	77	77
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49.......	91⅜	91⅜
Cen Pacific 5s.......	101⅜	101⅜
Cen Steel 8s '41.......	120¼	120¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30.......	99¼	99¼
Ches & O rfg 5s '29.......	100¼	100¼
Ches & O W Springs.......	100¼	100¼
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58.......	93¼	93¼
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71.......	107¼	107¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59.......	69½	69⅜
Chi M & St P gold 4s '35...	55⅜	55
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25 ct.	55½	55½
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32....	55⅞	55⅜
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32 ct.	55⅜	55½
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014..	56⅜	56⅛
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s ct...	56⅛	56⅛
Chi M & St P gen 4½s reg..	92⅜	92⅜
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014 ct.	56	55
Chi M & St P col 6s '34....	104¼	104¼
Chi Railway 5s '27.......	74½	74¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34.......	92½	91⅞
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30...	103⅞	103⅞
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60..	92½	92
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60..	85½	84⅞
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44.......	104¼	104
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50.......	60⅜	60⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51.......	81⅜	80½
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82.......	106⅛	106⅛
Chi & Nw 4¾s.......	103¼	103¼
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037.......	102½	102¼
Chi & Nw 6½s '36.......	112	111⅞
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52.......	86⅜	86⅜
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62.......	104⅜	104⅜
Chile Copper col 6s '32.......	105½	105¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29..	102⅞	102⅞
Clev Short Line 4½s '61....	101	99⅞
Colo Fuel 5s..........	95¼	95¼
Commercial Cable 4s 2397.	82⅜	82⅜
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41.......	96⅝	96⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50..	83⅞	83⅜
Con Gas 5½s '45.......	106	106
Crown W Paper 6s..........	99⅝	99⅛
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30..	96⅞	96⅞
Cuba Nor Ry 6s ct '66 sta.	98⅜	98⅜
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36.......	108⅜	108⅛
Cuban Dom 7½s '44.......	98	98
Cuba RR 6s ct..........	99	99
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43.......	94⅛	94
Den Gas & Elec 5s sta.......	98½	98½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51.......	98⅜	98⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36.......	91⅜	91
Den & Rio G con 4s '36 reg	88½	88¼
Den & R G Wn 5s '55.......	75⅜	75½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40.......	108¼	108¼
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32.......	95	95
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40.......	95½	95¼
Duquesne Lt 6s '49.......	106⅛	105⅞
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37.......	106⅛	106⅛
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37..	104⅜	104⅛
Empire Gas & F 6½s '41..	98⅜	98½
Erie 1st con 4s '96.......	80½	80½
Erie cv 4s A '53.......	77⅛	77⅛
Erie cv 4s B '53.......	77	77
Erie cv 4s D '53.......	81⅞	81⅜
Erie gen 4s '96.......	72⅛	72
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51.......	97⅛	97⅛
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55....	111⅛	111⅛
Fla East Coast 5s '74.......	99⅝	99½
Gen Petrol 5s.......	101⅛	101⅛
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47.......	106⅝	106⅛
Goodyear Tire 8s '41.......	121⅛	121⅛
Granby Mining 7s '30.......	136¼	136¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36....	107	107
Great Northern 4½s.......	94	93⅞
Great Northern 5s '73.......	102⅞	102⅞
Great Northern 5½s '52.......	107⅛	107⅛
Great Northern 7s '36.......	114	113⅜
Hershey Choc 5½s '40.......	102	101⅝
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57..	83	82⅝
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57.......	98¼	98⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32.......	102⅛	102
Ill Cen 5½s '34.......	102⅝	102½
Ill Cen 6½s '36.......	113	112⅝
Ill Cen St L&NO 5s '63.......	103⅜	103⅜
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66..	75½	75⅜
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66..	75⅝	75
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32.......	78	78
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32.......	97½	97⅛
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41.......	90⅞	90½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47.......	97½	97
Int Paper 6s '55.......	99⅝	99⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '45.......	109⅜	109⅜
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52.......	107	107
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52.......	82⅝	82½
Kanaw & Mich 2d 5s '27..	99⅜	99⅜
Kan City Ft S&Mem 4s '36	92½	92½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60..	88⅜	88¼
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31....	104	104
Keith 6s..........	98⅞	98⅞
Kresge Found 6s.......	101⅞	101½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53.......	104¼	104
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	82	82
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	99⅛	99
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	97½	97½
Lehigh VaVl 5s 2003.......	105	105
Liquid Carbon 6s.......	105¼	114⅜
Long Island deb 5s '37.......	98⅛	98⅛
Loew's Inc 6s.......	100	100
Louis Gas&Elec rfg 5s '52	100¼	100¼
L&N uni 4s '40.......	95⅝	95½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003.......	99½	99⅛
L&N rfg 5½s 2003.......	102½	102½
L&N 7s '30.......	106	106
Market St Ry gold 7s '40 ..	96¼	96¼
Met Edison rfg 5s '53.......	100	100
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40.......	104⅜	104⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36.......	97⅝	96⅞
Mil El Ry&Lt 1st 5s '61 .	97⅜	97⅜
Min&StL con 5s '34	55	55
Min P&SSM 5s '38	97⅜	97⅜
Min StP&SSM 6½s '31	102⅞	102⅞
Mo K&T ad 5s A '67	94½	94½
Mo K&T pl 5s A '62	102	101⅞
Mo K&T pl 6s C '32	103½	103½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74½	73⅞
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	99⅛	99
Mo Pac 6s D '49	107	107
Mo Pac 6s E '55	107	107
Montana Power 5s A '43 ..	101½	101½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 ..	86½	86½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	59½	59½
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	102	101½
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	99⅝	99⅝
NO Pub Ser 5s A '52	95⅛	95⅛
NOT&M 5s B '54	110⅛	100
NOT&M 5½s '54	105⅛	105⅛
NET&T 5s '52	102⅝	102⅝
NET&T 4½s '61	94⅞	94⅝
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81	80½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	89⅝	89⅜
NYC&HR rfg&im 4½s 2013	98⅛	98⅛
NYC&HR rfg&im 5s 2013 .	105⅝	105⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106⅝	106⅝
NYC CL Sh 3½s reg	77	77
NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98	79⅜	78⅞
NYC M C col 3½s '98	79⅞	79⅞
NY Air Brake 6s	102	102
NY Chi&StL 5½s '74 A	105	104½
NY Chi&StL 6s A '31	103¼	103⅛
NY Chi&StL 5½s 7s '73	105⅜	104⅞
NY Dock 4s '51	85½	85½
NY Edison 5s '44	103¼	103¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 ..	115⅝	115½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49 ..	91½	91½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56 ..	76	75
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	69⅞	69⅞
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	102¼	102¼
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48 ..	104⅜	104⅜
NY Ry inc 6s '65 A	84⅜	84⅜
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98½	98½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¼	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅝	108⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	78⅞	78⅞
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101¼	101⅛
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55 ..	100¼	100¼
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	88⅜	88⅜
Norf & W con 4s '96	93⅜	93⅜
Norf & W ½s gen	106	106
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40 ..	95½	95½
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	104	104
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	105¼	105¼
Nor Ohio 5s '45	94⅛	94⅛
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96	95⅝
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66⅛	65⅞
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	90⅜	90⅛
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅛	113⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '41 ...	100⅛	100⅜
Nor States Pow 6s B '41 ...	105⅛	105⅛
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	101	101
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46 ..	92⅛	92⅛
Ore & Cal 1st 5s '27	100	100
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅜	100⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102⅞	102⅞

	High	Low
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34 ..	105⅜	104⅝
Park-Lex Leshld 6½s '53 ..	92	92
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 ..	97½	97¼
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	99	99
Penn R R 5s '64	102⅛	102¼
Penn R R 3½s B	85	85
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	112	111⅞
Penn R R col 7s '30	106⅞	106⅞
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	85⅜	85⅜
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	100⅝	100⅝
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104⅜	104⅛
Phil & Read C I 5s '73 ..	102	102
Pitts CC&StL 5½s A	99⅛	99⅛
Pitts CC&StL 4½s B	99⅛	99⅛
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	106⅛	106⅛
Pitts CC&StL s B '75	106⅛	106⅛
Pitts Young&Ash R R 5s B	104⅛	104⅛
Prod & Ref 8s '31	111⅛	111
Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59 ...	105	105
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	104	104
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	110½	110½
Read rfg 4½s '97	97⅞	97⅞
Reming Arms s f 6s '37	95	94½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	84	84
Rochester Gas 7s	111¼	111¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	94⅜	94⅜
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	97⅛	97⅛
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100½	100½
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	93⅛	93⅛
St L & S F 4s A '50	85	84⅜
St L & S F 5s B '50	99⅜	99⅛
St L & S F 5½s D '42	102⅞	102⅛
St L & S F 6s C '28	102⅛	102⅛
St L & S F adj 6s '58	99⅛	99⅛
St L & S F inc 6s '60	93⅞	93⅝
St L S W con 4s '32	94⅛	94⅛
St L S W 1st 5s '52	96	96
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50 ...	80½	80½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	73	72⅜
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	81⅛	81⅛
Seabd A L con 6s '45	96⅝	95⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35 ..	96	95½
Sheffield F rfg 6½s '42	108¼	108¼
Sinclair Cn O 6s	100⅛	100
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 ..	92⅛	92¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42 ..	93	92½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	100	100
So Pacific col 4s '49 reg	84⅛	84⅛
So Pacific cv 4s '29	98½	98½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93½	93¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	86	86
So Ry con 5s '94	107¼	107⅜
So Ry gen 6s '56	112⅞	112⅝
So Ry gen 6½s '56	119⅛	119⅛
So Caralina & G RR 5½s ..	101⅛	101⅛
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 ..	103	102⅞
Steel & Tube 7s '50	107⅝	107⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99½	99½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	97½	97½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105⅛	105⅛
Texarkana 5½s '50	104⅜	104⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	57⅞	57⅜
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	108⅛	108⅛
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97⅛	97⅛
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32 ..	101⅝	101⅝
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 ..	101⅛	101⅛
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	107	107
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94¼	94¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47 reg	93⅜	93⅜
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99⅜	99⅜
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 ..	90⅜	90⅜
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008 ..	107⅝	107⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	95⅛	95
U S Rubber 7½s '30	107	107
U S Steel s f 5s '63	107⅛	107
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97⅞	97⅞
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	97⅞	97⅞
Va-C C s sf 7s ct '47 pp	108⅛	108⅛
Va Ry 5s '62	103⅛	103
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	98⅞	98⅜
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103⅛	103⅛
Wabash 5½s '75	104	104
Warner Sug Rfg 7s '39	60⅝	60⅝
Warner Sug Rfg 7s '41	85	85
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100½	100½
Western Electric 5s '44	102½	102½
Western Pac 6s B '46	104⅛	104⅛
Western Un 6½s '36	112	112
West'house El & Mfg 5s '46 .	101⅝	101⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s	95⅝	95⅝
White Sew Mach 6s '36	99⅜	99½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv	45	45
Youngstown S & T 6s '43 ..	103⅝	103⅝
FOREIGN BONDS		
Antioquia 7s '45 A	93	93
Antioquia 7s '45 B	93½	93
Argentine Gov 5s '45	89	89
Argentine Gov 6s '60 May	98⅛	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s June '59 .	98⅜	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98⅛	98
Aregntine Gov 6s '57 A	98⅛	98⅛
Argentine 6s '58 B	98⅜	98⅜
Argentine Gov 7s '27	100¼	100¼
Australia 5s '55	97⅛	97⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	101¼	101¼
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44 ..	86	86
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	93	92⅞
Bavaria 6½s rcts '45	97⅞	97⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	90⅞	90
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	95⅛	95⅛
Belgium 7s '55	99	98⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	111¼	111¼
Belgium 7s ct '56	98¾	98⅞
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100	100
Berlin 6½s '50	97⅝	97⅝
Bogota (City) 8s '45	102⅜	102⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	103⅜	103⅛
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	92⅛	92⅛
Brazil 6½s '57	89⅛	88⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 ..	95	94⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41	104½	104½
Bremen 7s '35	101⅞	101⅞
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100	100
Caldas 7½s '46	98	98
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101¼	101¼
Can (Dom) 5s '32	104⅛	104⅛
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	104⅜	104⅜
Chile (Bank) 6⅜s ct '61	98	97⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96	96
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	108⅜	108⅜
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	108⅜	108⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s rcts '60	93⅜	93⅛
Cologne 6½s '50	97⅞	97⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6½s '27	100¼	100¼
Coph'n Tel 6s '50	99¼	99¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	101⅛	101⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	102⅞	102⅞
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	103¼	103¼
Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45 ..	104⅜	104⅜
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	103⅞	103⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅜	104⅛
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54 .	102⅛	102⅛
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	104⅛	104⅛
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62 ...	104⅛	104⅛
Est R R Co 7s '54	93⅜	93⅛
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	89½	89½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99⅜	99⅜
Finland 6½s rcts '56	94⅛	94⅛
Finnish A 6½s '54	94⅛	94⅛
Finnish B 6½s '54	94⅛	93⅞
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	97⅜	97⅜
French Nat SS 7s '49	93½	93
French (Rep) 7s '49	97	96⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	101⅜	101⅜
French (Rep) 8s '45	107½	107⅛
German 7s '49	105⅛	105⅛
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 .	100	100
German El Pow 6½s '50	98	97⅞
German G E 6½s '40 X war	99	99
German G E 7s '45	103	103
Greek 7s '64	91⅜	91⅜
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50 .	103½	103½
Holland Am Line 6s '47	89	89
Hungary (King) 7½s '44 ..	100¼	100¼
Hungary Mun 7½s rct '45 .	97	97
Ilseder Stl 7s '46	99	99
Italy (King) 7s '51	92⅝	92⅜
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97⅞	97⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	90¼	90¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100	100
Jap (Ind Bank) 6s '27	100½	100½
Leipzig 7s rcts '47	99⅞	99⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	92½	92½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	92½	92⅜
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45 ..	42	42
Mex 4s small A '04	28	28
Mex 4s large A '10	27½	27½
Mex 4s small A '10	23⅜	23⅞
Mex 6s large A '33	41⅛	41⅛
Mex 6s small A '33	39½	39½
Montevid (City) 7s '52	101⅜	101⅜
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54 .	104	103⅜
Nord Rys 6½s '50	88⅞	88⅜
Norway 5½s '65	99⅛	99
Norway (King) 6s '43	101⅜	101⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	102⅛	102
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	101⅜
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94⅝	94½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102	102
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102¼	102¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	85	84⅜
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58 ..	94½	94⅛
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	93¼	93
Peru 7½s '40	100¼	100¼
Peru 8s '44	104	104
Poland 6s '40	75	74⅞
Poland 8s '50	92⅜	92
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	104⅜	104⅜
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101	101
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	113⅜	113⅜
Rhinelbe 7s '46 x war	97¼	97⅛
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	90½	90½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	103	103
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	102⅜	102⅜
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46 .	108½	108½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	106⅞	106⅞
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	97	96⅞
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	108	108
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	104⅜	104⅜
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	105	104⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	101¼	100⅜
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	94⅛	94⅛
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	94⅜	94⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	95⅜	95⅛
Sweden (King) 6s '39	105½	105½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	113⅞	113⅜
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103⅛	103⅛
Toho El Pow 6s '29	98½	98⅜
Toho El Pow 7s '55	98	97⅞
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	99	98⅞
Tyrol 7½s '55	97⅛	97⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	117⅞	117⅞
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅛	104⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95½	95¼
Westphalia 6½s '50	95⅜	95

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Nov.18	Last Nov.17
1st 4¼s'47	102.17	102.18	102.17	102.18	102.17
2d 4¼s'42	100.19	100.19	100.16	100.19	100.18
3d 4¼s'28	101.3	101.4	101.3	101.4	101.4
4th 4¼s'32	102.26	102.29	102.26	102.28	102.27
4th 4¼s rg	102.23	102.23	102.23	102.23	102.24
US 3¾s'56	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.1

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Nov. 18—The Bank of England rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.



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Mergenthaler Linotype Company

DIVIDEND NO. 124

Brooklyn, N. Y., November 16, 1926.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 and an extra dividend of 25 cents upon each of the 256,000 shares of present outstanding stock of no par value of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on December 31, 1926, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on December 4, 1926. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKEY, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS

Cities Service Company declared a monthly of ½ per cent in cash and ½ of 1 per cent in stock on the common and ½ of 1 per cent in cash on the preferred and preference stocks, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Shubert Theater declared the regular quarterly $1.25 dividend, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Waldorf System, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 31¼ cents a share on the common stock, both payable Jan. 3, 1927, to stock of record Dec. 20.

Laclede Gas Light Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent, regular of 2 per cent on the common and the regular semiannual of 2½ per cent on the preferred, all payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

International Cement declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Dartmouth Manufacturing Company of New Bedford declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 per share on the common and $1.25 per share on the preferred stock, both payable Dec. 1, to stock of record Nov. 16.

The usual semiannual dividend rental of $4 a share on Boston Elevated's first preferred stock and $3.50 a share on the preferred, as well as usual quarterly dividend rental of $1.50 a share on the common, will be paid Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Clinchfield Coal Company declared a dividend of 50 cents on the common, payabue Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 10. Three months ago a dividend of $1 was declared.

National Lead Company declared the regular quarterly $2 common dividend, payable Dec. 3 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Belding Heminway Company declared the regular quarterly 75 cents common dividend payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company declared the regular semiannual 2½ per cent preferred dividend, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Yellow Truck, Coach & Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 18¾ cents on Class B stock and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Hathway Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 18.

Stromberg Carburetor declared the regular quarterly $1.50 dividend payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Adams Express Company declared the regular quarterly $1.50 dividend, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Acushnet Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 18.

CHICAGO STEEL BUYING BEGINS TO TAPER OFF

Operations Now at 75 Per Cent—Pig-Iron Demand Heavy—Scrap Firmer

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (Special)—One small merchant blast furnace at Milwaukee has been banked, and a steel works stack at Gary that has been making special iron has been blown out. The loss in production will be slight, but the trend is indicated.

Steel making this week is just above 75 per cent, contrasted with nearly 85 a month ago, the speeding up of rail mills being unable to neutralize the moderate downturn in general demand.

Pig iron buying over the last six weeks, chiefly for first quarter delivery, proves to have totaled 300,000 tons, which exceeds expectations. While $21, Chicago furnace, still rules in this market for malleable and foundry iron, producers talk of higher prices next quarter. Spot buying of foundry iron thus far in November has topped the similar period of October, but automotive foundries are holding up shipments of malleable.

Consumers of pig iron in the Southwest who had purchased foreign iron, especially Indiana, have been disappointed in deliveries, and are filling their requirements in the St. Louis market.

Here, as in most districts, demand for plates is outstanding among finished steel lines. Ten thousand tons of tank work has been added to previous inquiry for 15,000 tons.

The 2000 cars for which the Rock Island has inquired, add nearly 20,000 tons of plates. If the Rock Island enlarges its inquiry by 500 cars, which is possible, the pending plate work will be increased to 50,000 tons.

Rail buying has been fairly active. The Santa Fe has placed 15,000 tons with the Inland Steel Company. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha 15,000 tons with the Bethlehem Steel Company and the International Great Northern 25,000 tons with the Birmingham, Ala., maker.

The Chicago & Northwestern split its rail business, 30,000 tons with the Illinois Steel Company, and 11,500 tons with the Inland company. The tonnage taken by the Bethlehem company will be shipped by lake from Buffalo.

The bolt and nut market has shrunk, due to short specifying by implement markers, while rivet buying has felt the curtailment of building programs, a seasonal development. Wire mills cannot get enough business to bring their operations to above 50 per cent.

The iron and steel scrap market, sometimes a forerunner of developments in the finished steel markets, shows a better tone after many weeks of stagnation. Bids for railroad offerings of scrap are higher than the current market.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Outside com'l paper	4¾@5	4¾@5
Year money	4¾@5	4¾@5
Customers' com'l loans	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4½@5	4½@5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	55¾c	55½c
Bar silver in London	25⅞d	25¾d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d
Mexican dollars	42¾c	42¼c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$82,000,000	$878,000,000
Year ago today	87,000,000	
Balances	36,000,000	99,000,000
Year ago today	33,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	34,724,068	89,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
30 days	3¾@3⅝
60 days	3¾@3⅝
90 days	3⅞@3¾
4 months	4 @3⅞
5 months	4⅛@4
6 months	4⅛@4

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	4	Budapest	6
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5
Cleveland	4	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	4	Lisbon	9
Minneapolis	4	London	5
Dallas	4	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	4	Prague	5½
New York	4	Riga	8
Richmond	4	Rome	7
St. Louis	4	Sofia	10
San Francisco	4	Stockholm	4½
Amsterdam	3½	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	10	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	4	Vienna	7½
Calcutta	5	Warsaw	12
Paris	7½	Oslo	5
Berlin	6	Brussels	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.84⅝	$4.84¾	$4.8648
Cables	4.85	4.85 1-16	4.8648
French francs	.0347½	.0343¾	.193
Belgian francs	.0278½	.0278½	.193
Swiss francs	.1928¾	.1929	.193
Italy	.0420½	.0424½	.193
Germany	.2374	.2374	.238
Holland	.3997	.3999½	.402
Sweden	.2670	.2670	.268
Norway	.2594	.2592	.268
Denmark	.2664	.2669	.268
Spain	.1521	.1519	.193
Portugal	.0515	.0515	1.08
Greece	.0123½	.0123	.193
Austria	.14 1-16	.14 1-16	.1407
Argentina	.4055	.4065	.4245
Brazil	.1285	.1290	.3244
Poland	.1150	.1150	.1930
†Hungary	.014⅛	.014⅛	.203
Jugoslavia	.0176¾	.0176¾	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296½	.0296½	.2026
Rumania	.0055¼	.0055¾	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.6100	.6100	1.0832
Hong Kong	.4850	.4837½	.78
Bombay	.3608	.3608	.4866
Yokohama	.4925	.4905	.4984
Uruguay	1.00	1.00	1.0342
Chile	.1205	.1205	.365
Peru	3.61	3.61	4.8685
Canadian Ex.	1.00⅛	1.00 5-36	1.00

†Per thousand.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC

	1926	1925
Sept. gross of subs	$5,865,053	$5,207,256
Bal for A G & El	860,784	703,413
Total inc	1,308,141	936,843
Surp after charges	1,015,644	697,141
12 mos gr of subs	71,030,101	61,299,777
Bal for A G & El	11,253,860	9,518,045
Total inc	15,240,265	12,285,410
Surp after pf div	9,570,245	7,729,857

NEW YORK RAILWAYS

	1926	1925
Oct gross	$623,008	$681,445
4 mos gross	2,522,095	2,714,988
Surp after chgs*	202,283	242,782

*Before interest on adjustment bonds.

OHIO'S BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 18—Ohio's building construction for 10 months is valued at approximately $175,000,000, compared with $200,910,272 a year ago, according to the Ohio State Association of Builders Exchanges. Building in Ohio last month represented an investment of approximately $16,000,000, compared with $23,000,000 in October, 1925.

PANHANDLE OIL PRODUCTION

HOUSTON, Nov. 18—The average daily estimated oil production of the Panhandle district last week was 162,000 barrels. Reports say that cold weather is not hampering operations as yet.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales in hundreds		High	Low	1:30
†10	Aetna Ins	550	550	550
1	Am Br Bov F	18½	18½	18½
1	Am Cyan B	35	35	35
1	Am El Prod	20½	20½	20½
5	Am G&El	105½	104½	104⅝
1	Am G&El pf	96¼	96¼	96¼
†575	Am L & T	214	216	213
†230	Am P&L pf	98⅛	98	98
2	Am Rayon	10	10	10
15	Am Seat ctf	44	43½	44
10	Am Seat cvt pf	44	43½	44
5	AmSuperpowB	30	29¾	29¾
1	AmSuperpow pt pf	26¼	26¼	26¼
1	Am Thread pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
†75	Ariz Pow	22⅝	22¼	22¼
3	Asso Gas & El	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
21	Brill A	46½	46	46
9	Brill B	22⅝	22¼	22¼
11	Bklyn R R	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1	CGSpring&Bump n	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	Carnegie Mtls	12	12	12
†10	Celluloid pf	52¼	52¼	52¼
2	Cen Ag Sug	88	87¼	88
3	Centrifugal Pipe	18	17¾	17¾
7	Comwlth Pow	42	42	42
2	Comwlth P pf	90⅝	90½	90⅝
2	Cons G&E Balt	52	51⅞	51⅞
6	Cons Lndry	23	22¾	22¾
2	Curtiss Aero	18	18	18
1	Curtiss Aero pf	80	80	80
1	De Forest vtc	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	Devoe & Ray B	33½	33½	33½
1	Doehler Die-Cast	19¼	19¼	19¼
37	Dubilier new	6¼	5¼	6
9	Elec B&S	68¼	68	68
†250	El Bond & Sh pf	106½	106	106½
4	El Invest	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝
16	Estey Wel A	44⅜	44¼	44⅜
10	Fageol Mot	3½	3½	3½
†140	Fajardo Sug	144¼	142¼	144¼
†10	Ford Mot Can	379	379	379
2	Forhan	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
5	Foundation F	17⅜	17½	17⅜
†25	Franklin 7% pf	83	83	83
1	Freed-Eisemann	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2	Freshman	33	33	33
3	Garod	3¾	3¾	3¾
11	Gen Bak A	56	55⅜	56
25	Gen Bak B	6	6	6
1	Gen El Ger	38¼	38¼	38¼
4	Gillette Saf R	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
3	Glen Alden Coal	185	185	185
6	Gobel Adolf	23	22¼	22¼
4	Hap Candy St A	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
†5	Home Ins	364	364	364
4	Ind Ray A	6½	6½	6½
1	Int Concrete Ind	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
†475	Johns Manville	166	164	164
45	Lehigh Coal & Nav	16⅜	16	16
12	Lehigh Val C ctf	47⅝	47	47⅝
†*50	Libbey Ow Sh Gl	140	140	140
5	Liberty Radio	1¼	1	1¼
3	Mad Sq Gar ctf	14½	14¼	14¼
1	Mohawk & Hud Pw	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
1	Nat El Pow A	22¼	22¼	22¼
†75	Nat Pw & Lt pf	101⅝	101½	101⅝
1	Nat Pub S B	14	14	14
1	Neptune Met N J	23½	23½	23½
†25	NY Tel 6½% pf	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
11	Northeast Pow	18⅝	18½	18½
1	Nor States Pw A	107	107	107
7	Penn Ohio Secur	9	8¾	9
†175	Penn Pow&Lt pf	107¼	107	107¼
†230	Penn Wat&Pow	171	169¼	169¼
1	Pitts Lk Erie Ry	158½	158½	158½
3	Pug Sd P & L	29	28⅝	28⅝
2	Pyrene Mfg	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
34	Rand Kard Bureau	45	43¾	44¾
†10	Realty As Bklyn	224	224	224
6	Reo Motor	19¾	19¾	19¾
2	Rep M Truck ctf	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	R'mond Radiat pf	44½	44½	44½
42	Rickenbacker Mo	1⅛	1	1⅛
2	St Reg Pap	46½	46	46
15	Servel Del	12⅛	11¾	11¾
51	S'east Pw&Lt	34⅞	33⅝	34⅛
2	S'east P&Lt ctf	34	34	34
21	S'east P&L war	9⅞	9¼	9¼
2	S'east P&L pt pf	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
2	Sparks Withing	15	14⅞	15
1	Splitdorf Beth	20	20	20
1	Stutz Mot	19	19	19
3	Swift Int	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
8	Timken Det Axle	13½	13⅜	13½
1	Tob Prod Ex	3½	3½	3½
1	Tr Lux Day Pic	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	Trav Ins	1160	1157	1160
†20	Tubize ArtSB ctf	160	160	160
1	Un Artist Th ctf	97	97	97
2	Un Bis B	7½	7½	7½
†11	Un Gas Imp	91	90	90⅝
15	Un L&P A nw	14	13⅝	13⅝
11	US Lt&H pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1	Ut Sh Option	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4	Vic Talk M	103	102¼	103
36	Warner Br Pic	37	35¾	37
8	Wh Sew Mch	21¾	21½	21⅝

STANDARD OILS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
1	Borne & Scrym nw	70	70	70
1	Chesebro Mfg	77	77	77
27	Continental Oil	18⅞	18¾	18¾
1	Cumberland Pipe	114¾	110¼	114¾
13	Humble O & Ref	58½	57½	57½
1	Illinois Pipe Line	140	140	140
2	Imp Oil Canada	37½	37½	37½
†50	Indiana P Line	63	63	63
15	Inter ePt	31	30¾	30¾
1	Nat Trans	13½	13½	13½
2	Ohio Oil	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛
15	Prairie Oil & Gas	49½	49	49
1	Prairie Pipe Line	125	125	125
1	South Penn Oil	36½	36½	36½
28	S O Ind	64⅜	64½	64½
8	S O Kan	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2	S O Ken	118½	118	118
94	S O N Y	32¼	31⅞	31⅞
24	Vacuum	59⅝	93⅝	94

MISCELLANEOUS OILS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
23	Am Cont Oilfields	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
140	Am Maracaibo	7	6¾	6¾
1	Argo Oil	1½	1½	1½
13	Beacon	17½	16¾	16¾
1	Brit-Amer Oil	70	70	70
63	Carib Syn	21⅞	21⅜	21⅛
15	Cities Serv new	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
3	do pf	92⅜	92⅛	92⅛
2	do B pf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
32	Creole Syndic	13¼	13	13¼
3	Crystal	1½	1½	1½
1	Crystal pf	51	50¼	50¼
96	Euclid Oil	1	.90	.90
4	Gibson Oil	3¼	3	3
1	Kirby Pet	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5	Lion Oil	24¼	23¾	23¾
1	Mtn & Gulf Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	Mountain Prod	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
4	N YOil	10	10	10
1	Nor Cent Texas	10½	10½	10½
23	Pandem Oil	8¼	8	8
9	Pantepec of Venez	12	11⅞	11⅞
3	Reiter Foster	16¼	15¾	15¾
2	Ryan Con	5	5	5
3	Salt-Crk Prod	30¼	30¼	30¼
2	Tidal Osa	19¼	19	19
13	Tidal Osa non vot	18	17¾	18
2	Tide Wtr Asso Oil	23	23	23
8	Tide Wtr As Oil pf	95⅝	95½	95½
2	Venez Pet	7	6⅞	6⅞
3	Wilcox Oil&Gas	27	26½	27
1	Woodley Petrol	8	8	8

MINING

Sales		High	Low	1:30
1	Cons Cop Min	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1	Gresson Gold	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
50	Eureka Croesus	8	7	7
25	Kay Cop	1 1-16	1⅜	1⅜
2	Mason Val Mines	2	2	2
5	New Cornelia Cop	22¼	22	22
5	Newmont Mining	75¼	74¾	75¼
8	Nipissing gMines	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1	Noranda Mines	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
8	Premier Gold	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
4	So Am Gold & Pl	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
8	Teck Hugh Gold	5	5	5
1	Tonopah Bel Dev	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
1	United Verde Ext	25	25	25

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	1:30
2	All Pack 8s '39	73	71⅝	73
1	do 6s '39	61½	61½	61½
2	Aluminum 7s '33	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
30	AmG&E 6s B 2014	102¼	102	102
19	Am P&L 6s 2016	101¼	101	101
2	Am Roll M 6s '38	103¼	103¼	103¼
42	Am Seat 6s '36	101¼	100⅞	101¼
5	A Wat Wks 6s '75	77½	77¼	77½
2	Am Writ P 6s '47	82½	82½	82½
7	Anacon C 6s A'29	102½	102⅜	102⅜
5	Appalac Pow 5s'56	95⅜	95	95⅜
6	Assd G & E 6s'55	101	100⅞	100⅞
17	Beaver Bd 8s '33	99⅝	99½	99½
1	Bell T Can 5s'55	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5	B & M 6s '53	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Brunner T 7½s'55	85⅜	85⅛	85⅛
25	Can Stmship 6s'41	96⅜	96½	96⅜
6	Caro P&L 5s '56	101⅛	101	101⅛
39	Cities Ser 6s '66	96¾	96½	96¼
17	do 7s D '66	121⅝	121½	121⅝
12	Com Larabee 6s'41	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛
2	Cons Pub 6¾s '36	99	98⅞	99
6	Container 6s '46	97¼	97	97
4	Cuban Tel 7½s'41	111½	111½	111½
1	Cudahy Pk 5s '46	97	97	97
78	D Pri Pow 6s'66	103¼	103	103⅛
5	Fed Sugar 6s '33	85	84	85
7	Fisk Rub 5½s '31	97½	97½	97½
31	Fla P&Lt 5s '54	93⅝	93½	93½
1	Gair Rob 7s '37	104½	104½	104½
5	Gal Sig Oil 7s '30	88	88	88
89	Gatineau	94	93⅞	94
5	Gatineau P 6s '56	98	98	98
8	Gdyr T&R 5½s '31	96¼	95⅞	95⅞
1	Grand Trk 6½s'36	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Hood Rub 7s'36	103¼	103¼	103¼
161	Ill Cent RR 4¾s	96½	96⅜	96½
1	Indepedt O 6½s'31	99	99	99
12	Indiana Lime 6s'41	98	97¾	97¾
14	Ind P&L 6s'36	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
12	Int Grt Nor 5s'56	97⅞	97⅜	97⅞
5	Int N Gas 6s'36	113¼	113¼	113¼
6	KeysT Phil 5½s'55	90¼	90¼	90¼
37	Leh P S 6s A 2026	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
1	ManitobaL 5½s'51	96½	96½	96½
15	Mass Gas 5½s'46	103	103	103
8	Montreal L&P 5s'51	99¼	99¼	99¼
33	Nat P&Lt 6s 2026	99	98½	98½
20	Nev Con Cop 5s'41	107⅜	107	107⅜
15	NOT&Mex 5s'56	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
2	Nor Stat Pw 6½s	103½	103	103½
7	Ohio Pr 5s B '52	99⅛	99	99⅛
20	Ohio Pr 4½s D '56	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
5	Ohio Riv E 5s '51	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
1	Otis Stl 6s '41	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
8	Pan Am Pet 6s '40	99⅛	99⅜	99⅜
3	Park Av Blg 6s '40	98	98	98
10	Penn O Ed 6s '50	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1	Phil El 5½s '72	103	103	103
1	Ph Rap Tr 6s '62	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
16	Pub SeNJ 5½s '56	100⅞	100⅛	100⅛
9	Kand Kar 5½s '31	116¼	116	116¼
2	Rich O 6s wi '41	99	99	99
24	Schulco 6½s B '46	100	100	100
11	Servel Cor 6s '31	96⅜	96	96⅛
2	Shawsheen 7s '31	100	100	100
1	Silesian Am 7s '41	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
37	SEP&L 6s ww 2025	96½	96¼	96½
10	So Cal Ed 5s '44	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	So Cal Ed 5s '51	98	98	98
6	SO NY 6½s 33	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	Sun Oil 5½s '39	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
12	Swift Co 5s '32	98½	98¼	98½
1	U Rys Hav 7½s '36	110¼	110¼	110¼
7	U S Rub 6½s '27	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	U S Rub 6½s 33	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	U S Smelt 5½s 35	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
22	Wabash Ry 5s B 76	97	97	97
3	War Br Pi 6½s 28	108	108	108
2	Webst Mls 6½s 33	97¼	97	97¼

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
5	Andn Nat C 6s ww	99	99	99
1	Baden Con M 7s 51	98¼	98¼	98¼
8	Berln El 6½s 28	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3	Buen Ai Pr 7½s 47	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2	Buen Ai Pr 7s 36	98	98	98
3	Buen Ai Pr 7s 52	95	95	95
4	Dan Con 5½s 55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6	Dan M Bk 6s 70	101	101	101
30	Fiat 7s 46	91½	91¼	91½
27	Ger Con Mun 7s	99¾	99	99¼
27	Gt C El P 6½s 50	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜
10	Ital Pub Utl 7s 52	90	89⅞	90
8	Krupp 7s 20	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Mad Colmba 8s	103½	103½	103½
20	Miag Mil M 7s '56	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5	Oslo 5½s '46	97½	97½	97½
5	Peru 7½s '56	100	100	100
2	Prus FS6½s '51	98	97⅜	97⅜
3	Rus 6½s ctfs NC'19	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2	Sauda Fls Ltd5s'55	96¼	96	96¼
11	Sax P Wks6½s51	96⅝	96⅜	96½
5	Saxon S Mtg 7s'45	99½	99¼	99¼
14	TtzL'hardt7½s46	106¼	105¾	106
13	UnStlWksBur7s'51	98⅞	98½	98½
75	UStlWksGer6½s'51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1	UnStlWksGer6½sC	98½	98½	98½

†Actual sales.
*Ex-dividend.

BUSINESS HAS A GOOD YEAR SAYS BANKER

Favorable Conditions Are Likely to Continue for "Quite a While"

CHICAGO, Nov. 18—"Business generally will have had a pretty good year when 1926 results are in," said William R. Dawes, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce and vice-president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois. "I do not see why we should not continue as we are for quite a while. Money rates are easy, supply of credit is ample and volume good.

"To illustrate: When officials of two large South Bend firms complained that their business was slipping a little, it developed on inquiry that both were running not only full-time but overtime. We are unhappy because we make comparison with the war volume of business. We should forget the war period. If we look back before the war, we will find we are doing a big business. Complaints on that score come from a state of mind more than anything else.

Profits Small

"The great problem is to make money on the volume. Questions of labor and distribution costs are being carefully worked out. The great expansion in productive capacity during the war brought a very high productivity, which in turn brought keen competition, which leads men to take on business with very little profit and cut prices to get volume.

"Despite complaints, the fact remains that the South has produced a vast amount of new wealth this year. Floods in the middle West caused suffering among small farmers, but were too local to affect the situation as a whole, and the same is true of floods in the Southwest. Similarly, Florida as a State was not much hurt by the hurricane.

Big Expansion in Cities

"Not only in Chicago, but throughout the country hotels and business buildings will probably be built beyond immediate necessity, but the country will grow up to it. Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles will overexpand, but they are all growing cities. I do not feel alarmed. The United States is a good bet yet.

"As a result of overexpansion in lumber on the Pacific a good many smaller concerns are trying to merge into one strong combination. There will still be a great deal of competition, but it will be between concerns which can handle the business at a reasonable profit. Some of the little fellows have to cut their timber and sell it to meet mortgage payments, and are not getting the raw timber value out of it.

"We are in a state of flux. It will take a few years yet to get back to sensible ways of doing things. This country, however, is increasing in wealth every year, disasters are local, and as a whole we are progressing."

STANDARD OIL DELAYS ITS NEW BOND ISSUE

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Indications are that the $120,000,000 Standard Oil of New Jersey 5 per cent bond issue will not be offered until perhaps the middle of next week. Delay is largely due to complications in figuring the amount to be allotted to preferred stockholders. While the large holders are anxious to get the bonds, many small holders are loath to exchange an issue paying 7 per cent for a 5 per cent security. They, of course, can accept the cash next March for their stock.

However, relustane of small holders is more than offset by demand from big stockholders. The bankers are experiencing di⅛culty in getting enough bonds to satisfy the large holders, and for that reason the formal offering next week may be merely a nominal procedure, as all the bonds will have been sold prior to issuance.

A statement is expected late today explaining the issue in greater detail.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Dec.	12.69	12.73	12.60	12.65	12.68
Jan.	12.80	12.81	12.66	12.70	12.75
Mar.	12.97	13.02	12.89	12.89	12.96
May	13.20	13.23	13.08	13.12	13.16
July	13.40	13.40	13.28	13.31	13.36
Oct.	13.55	13.55	13.40	13.40	13.47

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev Close
Dec.	6.83	6.83	6.82	6.82	6.81
Jan.	6.90	6.91	6.86	6.88	6.87
Mar.	6.97	6.98	6.94	6.95	6.94
May	7.05	7.07	7.04	7.04	7.04
July	7.12	7.14	7.11	7.11	7.10
Oct.	7.20	7.21	7.17	7.17	7.17

Spots, 6.99, up 9. Tone at close quiet. Sales (British), 7000; (American), 3600.

GOTHAM SILK HOSIERY

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Offer from Gotham Silk Hosiery Company was submitted to directors of Onyx Hosiery, Inc., at a meeting of directors of Onyx Hosiery, to buy all assets of Onyx Hosiery. Directors unanimously recommended acceptance of the offer and authorized a call for a special meeting for that purpose Nov. 29. Notice to stockholders will be accompanied by a letter setting forth the essential details of the offer.

DE BEERS EARNINGS GAIN

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1926, reports net of £2,751,075 after interest, income taxes and other charges, compared with £1,934,966 in the previous year before deducting reserve fund of £450,000.

Coast-to-Coast Advertising Service

PICTURE OF "AD" IS WIRED FROM COAST

Set up from Photograph Received from San Francisco

The first financial advertisement to come to Boston via Telephotograph, the new service of the Bell system for electrical transmission of photographs, was received here yesterday from San Francisco, and the advertisement was "set up" in the composing room of the Boston Herald from the photograph received.

The advertisement is that of the Western Power Corporation's $10,000,000 issue of bonds and it originated in the San Francisco office of Doremus & Co. There was simultaneous reproduction at Chicago and New York.

ADVERTISEMENT "BROKE" LATE

The ad "broke" late in the office in the agency office in San Francisco. It was necessary to get the copy into the New York, Chicago and Boston offices of Doremus & Co. to insure publication in those cities simultaneously with that in San Francisco. Quick to avail itself of the Telephotograph, but recently installed between these points, the agency submitted the ad, which was promptly transmitted.

The process consists of photographing the ad. after notation has been made as to size and style of type, space, other details and instructions as to set-up. From this negative, a positive is made on a film, which can be bent into cylinderical form for transmission. This film positive is then inserted in a photoelectric cell. The film constitutes a transparency which is rotated, slowly, while light is transmitted from a lamp to the surface of the transparency so that its entire surface is subected to the spot of light. The effect of the light on the photoelectric cell is to start an electric current. This is then amplified by apparatus similar to radio amplification and transmitted to the point of reproduction.

The time required to "run off" the positive film at the sending end ... seven minutes, and as the transmission ... instantaneous, the picture has ... transferred to the sensitized ...

Reprinted from *The Boston Herald* of November 17, 1926

NEWSPAPERS are quick to recognize what is known in their business as a "beat" or "scoop." Doremus & Company have scored again in the financial advertising field in a "coast-to-coast" transmission of copy.

Through its offices in the four major financial centers of the United States, this agency offers advertisers a co-ordinated national service of the most aggressive and up-to-date type. It numbers among its clients, financial and commercial houses with offices in all these centers—who find the broad, organized services of this agency most advantageous.

In addition to the four main Doremus & Company offices, it has over one hundred supplementary correspondents located in important cities all over the United States and Europe, through which research and local contacts are maintained with general business conditions and the branch offices of their clients.

Newspaper, Magazine, Direct Mail, and all forms of general advertising are handled in these offices.

The value of "Doremus Service" to financial and commercial advertisers will be explained to those who are interested in securing more than ordinary agency service.

Selling Bonds by Telephotography

Behind a financial advertisement in tonight's issue there lies the most unusual news of the hour in Boston. Yet one may read from end to end the four-column announcement of the Western Power Corporation's new bond issue, without guessing for an instant what is so exceptional about it. Text and typography conform in every particular to the standard practice of conservative financial advertising. The truth is, however, that the entire "copy" for this announcement was flashed across the continent by telephotography, and constitutes, as such, the first advertisement ever to be so transmitted to Boston.

The details of this "maiden trip" of an advertisement by telephone wire from San Francisco to Boston command telling. The story begins in a way peculiarly typical of the advancing Twentieth Century. It was by the transcontinental air-mail that the "copy" originally intended for this announcement first came to Boston, arriving late Monday, with an order for publication today. That, of course, would have been all that was needed to procure the desired insertion, had it not been for the fact that yesterday, in San Francisco, instructions reached the office of Doremus & Company; the advertising agents handling the announcement, which called for changes and improvements in the text. To meet this emergency, the old course that lay open was use of the telegraph wires. Obviously, however, that is, and always has been, a difficult and costly procedure, requiring almost infinite checking and re-checking of the telegraphic text, if the necessary perfection of accuracy is to be secured in the figures and wording of a long announcement containing not only straightaway paragraphs, but also "tabular" matter.

Moreover, these telegraphic instructions for change would have had to be sent, in this case, not only to Boston, but also to New York and Chicago, for the advertisement was to appear today in all three of these cities. Facing this emergency, the office of Doremus & Co in San Francisco immed...

Reprinted from an editorial in *The Boston Transcript* of November 17, 1926

DOREMUS & COMPANY
ADVERTISING
30 KILBY STREET, BOSTON

NEW YORK — CHICAGO — SAN FRANCISCO

MASSACHUSETTS GAS DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

High Earnings May Mean Increase for Common Stock

Not since 1917 has Massachusetts Gas Companies common sold above 94½, the price reached yesterday. At 94½ the stock was up 14½ points from the 1926 low.

Back of the demand for this stock is the materially improved earnings and the confident expectation that these earnings, if maintained, will result in an increase in the present $5 dividend.

In 1917, 1918 and 1919 Massachusetts Gas paid $7 a share on the common. Declining profits made it necessary for the company to reduce the payment to $5 a year, but it has been the desire of the management ever since, as expressed at annual shareholders' meetings, to restore the dividend to the former rate when conditions justify the move.

The effect of the British coal strike has been to produce a sharp expansion in Massachusetts Gas earnings from coal and shipping. For the nine months to Sept. 30 last total subsidiary earnings available for common dividends, and this does not include Beacon Oil, in which Massachusetts Gas still retains an interest, were $3,403,745, compared with $2,064,535 in the similar period last year, a gain of $1,339,210, or 64 per cent. With heavy coal sales in October, profits in that month should also be very large.

While the company's horizon is not altogether cloudless, the chances are that the company still has several months at least of large earnings ahead of it. The termination of the British strike does not necessarily mean a prompt and automatic return of coal prices and shipping rates to their former levels. Therefore unless earnings take an unexpected slump the prospects appear favorable for an increase in the Massachusetts Gas common dividend within the not distant future.

PACKARD MOTOR EARNINGS

DETROIT, Nov. 18—Packard Motor Car Company will close November with earnings of around $1,000,000. These earnings with $2,800,000 earned in September and October should enable the company to show approximately $4,000,000 for the first fiscal quarter which ends Nov. 30. This would be equivalent to $1.33 a share on the present 3,000,000 common shares. Production is running at the rate of 3000 cars monthly and with 6500 cars in September and October the third quarter should show close to 9500 vehicles.

NEW UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—The McGraw Electric Company has been formed under the laws of Delaware to consolidate public utility properties formerly operated by the Platte Valley Power & Light Company and the Central West Public Service Company and their subsidiaries and other independent utilities. The properties serve 129 cities and towns in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, South and North Dakota. The new company also has acquired the electrical supply and engineering construction businesses formerly owned by the McGraw Company at Sioux City and Omaha.

STROMBERG CARBURETOR PROFIT

Stromberg Carburetor Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income of $164,767 after all charges, equal to $2.06 a share on 80,000 shares of capital stock outstanding compared with $240,026 or $3 a share in the 1925 quarter.

IN THE SHIP LANES

THE proposal by J. H. Winchester & Co. and Gibbs Brothers, to buy the American Merchant Line, to charter the United States Lines, to build two new $15,000,000 ships to run with the Leviathan, and to pay the Government a 50 per cent dividend on the net profits of all the ships purchased or chartered was the outstanding bid among the few which were offered in response to the Shipping Board's invitation.

The principal feature of it was the plan to build two large ships to round out the triangular service necessary in the transatlantic trade, where three large ships making weekly sailings are essential from a passenger standpoint.

In the bid submitted although the two ships will be smaller than the Leviathan, the Winchester-Gibbs' proposal is to buy the Merchant Lines' fleet of five ships for $1,000,000. These comprise a group of sister ships utilized in freight service between New York and London but of greater speed than the ordinary cargo vessels and consequently equipped for carrying a small number of passengers. They also carry the mails. An additional $5,000,000 is to represent paid in capital for the operation of the fleet while the remaining $30,000,000 is to be invested in two new ships.

Under existing laws two-thirds of this last sum can be put up by the Government for the construction of new ships for foreign trade. J. H. Winchester & Co. are now managing operators of the Merchant Lines, while Gibbs Brothers are naval architects, the head of the firm having been the architect who reconditioned the Leviathan, designed the new steamship Malolo and numerous other large ships. The bid is the most concrete in form and profers the most in the way of developing an American Merchant Marine among those submitted.

Clyde Line Services

The Clyde Line, according to H. H. Raymond, president of the Clyde-Mallory Lines, is preparing for one of the biggest winter seasons it has ever had. It has two ships on the Miami line, the ships George Washington and Robert E. Lee, chartered again from the Old Dominion Line for the winter service between New York and Miami. They sail Wednesdays and Saturdays from New York.

The Charleston-Jacksonville line is to be strengthened by the addition of the new steamer Algonquin, Mr. Raymond added, which will enter service in December. This ship, with the Mohawk, Seminole and Cherokee, all new sister ships, will complete the New York-Charleston-Jacksonville service.

New York-Miami Ships

Competition in the New York-Miami route is lacking this winter, the Clyde Line ships being the only ones in the service. Last year, the H. F. Alexander of the Admiral Line, was brought around from the Pacific Coast and the Kroonland of the American Line, was also employed on this run. The Alexander will not be brought into the Atlantic this winter and the Kroonland is for sale.

The Clyde Line ships were the only ones which reached the dock at Miami, the others landing their passengers by tender from a point off Miami Beach.

Savannah Sailings From Boston

As part of the Savannah Line's plan for handling southern travel during the coming winter, that company's steamship City of Savannah has reentered the Boston-Savannah service with the first sailing from Boston recently. The ship has been overhauled and extensive alterations, refitting, and new decorations have been made. The City of Savannah is 404 feet in length, has a gross tonnage of 5650 and can accommodate 230 passengers.

The Port of Corpus Christi

Corpus Christi, Tex., is among the Gulf ports which seek to improve their shipping facilities, in the case of Corpus Christi the primary object being to create a safe harbor to serve the territory of western Texas. The town is the nearest United States port to the Mexican border with the exception of Brownsville. It is approximately 225 miles southwest of Houston, by the railroad which skirts the coast of the Gulf. It is 150 miles due south of San Antonio.

More than $10,000,000 has been spent on the harbor project, including a channel leasing into the harbor proper. A turning basis 3000 feet long and 1000 feet wide has been provided together with suitable shore developments, including docks, sheds and freight handling facilities.

The sides of the harbor exposed to the sea are protected by a 50-foot thick breakwater, rising 15 feet above high tide. Corpus Christi is situated contiguous to a developing fruit-producing section of Texas and is served by four railroads—the Gulf Coast Lines; San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf; Southern Pacific and Texas Mexican. The steamship Ogontz of the Shipping Board, was the first large ship to enter the port, this vessel being operated by the Gulf West Mediterranean Line.

New American-Australian Line

The Roosevelt Steamship Company of New York, operating lines of Shipping Board vessels, is planning a monthly service between Adelaide, Australia and New York, to be for freight only. A service between Boston and Calcutta by the same line's vessels is also contemplated. Both routes will be by way of the Panama Canal.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Saturday, Nov. 20

Majestic, White Star (12:01 a. m.), for Cherbourg, Southampton; Lancastria, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Celtic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Rotterdam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Southern Cross, Munson, for East Coast South America; Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow.

Wednesday, Nov. 24

George Washington, United States, for Bremen only; Berengaria, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Drottningholm, Swedish-American, for Gothenburg.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, Nov. 20

Martha Washington, Cosulich, for Naples, Trieste.

Sunday, Nov. 21

Celtic, White Star (2 p. m.), for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Nov. 24

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

Saturday, Nov. 27

Finland, Panama Pacific, for New York; President Lincoln, Dollar, for Orient.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK

Saturday, Nov. 20

Duilio, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples; Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Venezuela, Panama Mail, from San Francisco.

Monday, Nov. 22

Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Boulogne, Southampton; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Samaria, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

Wednesday, Nov. 23

Pan America, Munson, from East Coast South America; Ebro, P. S. N. Co., from West Coast South America.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, Nov. 21

Samaria, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Nov. 26

Makura, Union SS. of N. Z., from Sydney, Wellington. F. S.

NEW UNION STATION IN AKRON

AKRON, Nov. 18—Baltimore & Ohio and ePnnsylvania Railroad officials have completed plans for a new union station in Akron. The Erie will use it on a tenant-agreement. The depot, which replaces an antiquated structure built in 1892, is to be built on the sites of the International Harvester and Whitman & Barnes plants. Construction work is soon to be started.

EQUIPMENT INQUIRIES

Rock Island is in the market for 2500 freight cars, comprising 1000 box, 500 coal, 250 flat, 250 ballast and 500 automobile cars. Pennsylvania is inquiring for 68 passenger units and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh for repairs to 850 cars. Missouri Pacific is expected to enter the market this week for 3000 to 4000 freight cars.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED SECURITIES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—The Treasury announced that the United States Government on Sept. 30 owned $10,977,944,484 in various securities, of which $9,967,536,328 were bonds and other obligations of foreign governments.

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR DIVIDEND

Texas Gulf Sulphur declared a quarterly dividend of $1 on the new no-par stock, which is equal to $4 on the old stock in August, and which was split four for one. The dividend is payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE EXTRA

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has declared an extra dividend of $1.50, also the regular semi-annual dividend of $3.50 on the common, payable Jan. 10 to stock of record Dec. 17. Six months ago a similar extra was declared, while at the same meeting in 1925 an extra of $1 was ordered.

BIG NEW MARLAND OIL WELL

Marland Oil Company has brought in a well at Seal Beach, Calif., with initial flow of 10,000 barrels at a depth of 4745 feet. The well is the most southerly completed and is said to be the biggest in California.

SUPPORTING SWEDISH KRONER

LONDON, Nov. 18—The Swedish Ryksbank has placed a semiofficial embargo on the issue of foreign loans in order to support kroner, which have weakened owing to adverse trade balance and the efflux of capital.

UTAH SUGAR BEET CROP

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 18—Frank Andrews, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, places this season's sugar beet crop in Utah at 387,000 tons, compared with 1,034,000 tons for last year.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY CLASS 1 ROADS TO BE $875,000,000 IN 1926

Capital expenditures by Class 1 railroads will amount to $875,000,000 in 1926, it is estimated in a report submitted by the Bureau of Railway Economics to the annual meeting of the American Railway Association.

During the first nine months of 1926 actual capital expenditures by these class 1 roads totaled $629,000,000, an increase of approximately $100,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. These expenditures—which include improvements in and additions to railway facilities, locomotives and cars—have been made in order to provide more adequate transportation service and to increase the economy and safety of operation.

That positive results have been obtained from the large capital expenditures already made is demonstrated by the fact that the railroads this year have handled the greatest freight traffic in their history, without transportation difficulties or car shortage, except in isolated cases of a temporary nature, the report stated.

HARRIMAN & CO. BUYS A LARGE INTEREST IN NEW YORK BANK

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—W. A. Harriman & Co. have purchased a substantial interest in Eastern Exchange Bank, and Hamilton Pell and E. Roland Harriman, members of the firm, have been elected directors. On completion of the new 36-story structure at 35-39 Broadway, presently to be erected by the Harriman interests, the bank will occupy quarters on the ground floor extending from Broadway through to Trinity Place.

Eastern Exchange Bank is the outgrowth of a private banking business established many years ago by Bigelow & Co., investment bankers, who began by accepting deposit accounts of customers, and resulted in the forming of Bigelow State Bank, later changed to Eastern Exchange Bank. It is said to be the only bank in New York confining activities entirely to individual deposit accounts, and makes a point of extending banking facilities to small accounts. It does no commercial business, and discounts no commercial paper.

LEAD PRODUCTION GAINS

October lead production of countries which in 1925 furnished about 85 per cent of the world's total, as compiled by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, totaled 128,024 tons compared with 122,429 tons in September. Ten months' output to Oct. 31 totaled 1,209,851 tons.

EASTERN MASS. STREET RAILWAY

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company trustees report for October net income after all charges of $36,856, compared with net of $44,084 for October, 1925; for 10 months to Oct. 31 net income was $587,748, compared with $587,401 in the similar 10 months of 1925.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE EARNINGS

CHICAGO, Nov. 18—The 1926 earnings of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. will be fully as large as, if not larger than, last year, when $3,015,531, or $6.74 a share, was earned on the 368,977 shares of common, according to officials. Sales are showing a steady improvement.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

REAL ESTATE

SEATTLE—Do you know the value of acreage in Seattle? I offer one-half acre tracts well inside city limits, suitable for modest houses at $250.00, $25.00 down, $10.00 per month; good soil, good car service; will build to suit. 1525 Rainier Ave. H. BUSH. BE. 4430.

Dean Poage & Co.
810 MERCANTILE LIBRARY BLDG.
Cincinnati Tel. Valley 772 Main 43

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and leather novelties and require individual women sales representatives, full or part time, in all communities; prices of goods within the reach of all; consignments of stock sent; no expense incurred; unusually liberal terms offered. E. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LEWIS TEA ROOM GRADUATE desires position in Tea Room, Motor Inn, or Food Shop. Rep., Dept. G2, 1145 3rd National Bldg., Dayton, O.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SPACE is now available for a ladies' ready-to-wear department in our new shoppe, 109 Peachtree St., opposite Piedmont Hotel, an absolutely 100% location. For full particulars write TIPP'S EXCLUSIVE SHOPPE, 109 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CREAMY white Creole Pralines, made of pure Louisiana sugar and pecans $1.50 per pound, parcel post prepaid. EDITH L. WARD, Bayou Goula, La.

MUSIC

MUSIC LOVERS—New popular, also world's best standard music. 10c per copy; write for catalogue. WEASNER MUSIC CO., 259 Wash. St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 8053.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

ONE 1923 Model 61 Imperial Cadillac 7-pass. Limousine, newly painted (Duco), in good mechanical condition; a very low price for a cash sale. H. C. LINTOTT, 25 Main St., Nashua, N. H.

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56, Faubourg St. Honore Tel. Elysée 91-99
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 3406
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CHICAGO
1458 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash. 7182
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DETROIT
455 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
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SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
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SEATTLE
763 Empire Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE.
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

SIGMA DELTA CHI OUTLINES IDEALS

Objective Is to Elevate Standards of Journalism

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 17 (Special)—To make journalism as much a profession as law, to raise the standard of admission of practice, to support and co-operate with teachers of journalism, recognizing that the formal class provides the best training for the active field, were voted as being among the chief objects of the Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism fraternity, at the closing session of its twelfth annual convention held here.

The fraternity accepted the challenge of Dr. W. G. Bleyer, chairman of the University of Wisconsin course in journalism, to help raise professional standards in the following four ways:

By organizing the rank and file of newspaper writers and editors into local, state and national professional associations; by devising a method of testing professional qualifications of young men and women desiring to enter journalism; by setting up machinery for maintaining professional standards by debarring unworthy practitioners; by maintaining a salary scale adequate to retain in journalism those showing marked ability, instead of permitting them to be lured into allied fields, such as publicity and advertising, by higher salaries.

Willis J. Abbot, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, was elected national honorary member of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalism fraternity, at the closing session of its twelfth annual convention here. Each year the fraternity elects one man as national honorary member in recognition of distinguished achievement in the field of professional journalism. In recommending Mr. Abbot's election, the Sigma Delta Chi committee cited him as "author and historian and outstanding as a champion of conservative and idealistic journalism."

Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, was elected national honorary president.

JUDGE THAYER REMOVAL MASS MEETING DEMAND

NEW YORK (AP)—Removal of Judge Webster Thayer, who last month denied a new trial in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and a Congressional investigation of the activities of the Department of Justice in the case, were demanded by Norman Thomas, at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, under the direction of the "New York Sacco-Vanzetti emergency conference."

The 8000 members of workers' organizations who attended the meeting adopted resolutions asking for Congressional investigation and indorsing a plan for a mass delegation of trade unionists to call on Governor Fuller of Massachusetts to demand a new trial.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

$200 A MONTH
plus small cash payment

BUYS A BEAUTIFULLY-BUILT HOME, six rooms, two baths, garage; in rigidly restricted neighborhood.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
45 MINUTES OUT

Oil burning furnace, electric refrigeration, incinerator, brass piping. Every city improvement already in and paid for.

MAISONETTE IN GROUP HOUSE
Five rooms and bath, similarly equipped.
$150 per month in cash payment. Telephone Caledonia 8298, or write for descriptive booklet.

KING-WALSH CORPORATION
247 Park Avenue New York

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—The commanding hilltop location of this home overlooking the beautiful surrounding neighborhood is ideal for an artistic small family; the plot has a frontage of 250 feet and contains a rock garden with all kinds of flowering plants, rustic summer house, vegetable garden, shrubbery, etc.; the house is of a cottage type and contains open veranda, living room with fireplace, spacious dining room, breakfast porch, kitchen, maid's room, piped for bath, 4 nice master bedrooms, tile bath, heated garage, all improvements; bathing privileges at sandy bathing beach; within 4 short blocks of railroad station and shops; an opportunity to secure a home in the right surroundings for $22,500. Phone Larchmont 623 or see THOS. B. SUTTON, 83 Boston Post Road.

HOLLIS—True colonial, center entrance, wide clapboard, just what you've been looking for; six very large rooms, parquet throughout, three-tone stippled walls, real fireplace, sun room, breakfast nook, tiled kitchen with linoleum floor, tiled bath with shower, corner plot 50x100 in fine residential section near station, stores, schools; price $12,500; first mortgage $6000, balance suitable terms. E. V. BRAND & SON, Inc., Realtors, 188-30 Jamaica Ave., Hollis, Long Island.
Phone Hollis 6525

"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"
BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
Realtors
110 State Street, Boston

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 25 West 51st St.—Unique furnished and unfurnished apartments; dining room; very centrally located.

TO LET—6-room apartment in new 2-family house. 671 Hammond St., Chestnut Hill, Mass. Tel. Regent 2472-R.

BUILDINGS TO LET

A BUILDING containing floor space of 3000 square feet; can be used for manufacturing purposes or repair shop; located on High St., Dedham, very near R. R. station. Apply DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY, 125 East St., Bertha A. Patenaude, morning before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—FURNISHED

WANTED—In or around Brookline, Mass., furnished apartment, about 4 or 5 rooms. Box E-252, The Christian Science Monitor, Bostop.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Homelike house, rooms, and board if desired; convenient transportation Manhattan; young ladies chaperoned. Telephone Nevins 5692.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK, North near Elmwood—Large, comfortably furnished second floor front room, steam heat, large closet; moderate rental. Tup. 2038.

NEW YORK CITY, 501 W. 110th St. (Near Columbia University)—Attractive room, running water, elevator; suitable for gentleman. Apt. 38. Yellowstone 9747. Phone mornings.

N. Y. C., 206 W. 86th—Beautiful room, running water; adjacent bath, shower; elevator apartment. HADDOCK, Tel. Susquehanna 3427.

N. Y. C., West 69th—Light room, elevator, use kitchen; near bus, subway; reasonable. Phone evenings Susquehanna 2404.

NEW YORK, 342 W. 71st—Attractive single and double rooms, twin beds; next bath; 3 E; gentlemen. Endicott 7424.

NEW YORK CITY, 237 West 11th St.—Two clean, desirable outside rooms opposite bath, 2nd floor. MRS. HART.

NEW YORK CITY, 403 West 115th St., Apt. 62—Warm sunny rooms; single, double; $9.00-$12.00. Cathedral 7078.

N. Y. C., 552 West 141st, Apt. 22—Warm, clean, quiet, sunny, elevator, private phone, reasonable; references.

NEW YORK CITY, 718 W. 178—Beautiful large sunny room, running water; meal optional. NASH.

PHILADELPHIA, 809 North 41st St.—Second floor front, large furnished room with bath; board optional. Tel. Evergreen 6587.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Well furnished room, near 18th and Columbia Road; private home. Telephone Col. 3239-J. 1822 Ontario Place.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOME for rest and study near Buffalo, N. Y.; personal care if needed; reasonable rates. MRS. ANNA S. LARSEN, Catteraugus, N. Y.

House-in-the-Pines
Established 1905
16 Fusting Ave., Catonsville, Md.
Near Baltimore

A home for those desiring rest and care. Highly recommended.
Catonsville 333
MARYLAND STATE LICENSE

ONE paying guest will be received in a private, homelike home; auto service to all church services; $25 per week. MRS. A. W. CUNNINGHAM, 121 Upham St., Lowell, Mass. Tel. Lowell 5241-M.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Conversational French Classes
Prof. GROSJEAN-FRENCH STUDIO
210 W. 101st Street, at Broadway
Tel. River 6448 NEW YORK CITY
Convers. method—quick results. Circular on request.

EMMA DUNN
Asks a Question

How often have you seen good ideas fail to carry conviction because of the lack of good diction or the right expression?

Diction, expression, public speaking, reading of the Bible and other literature taught at 11 West 49th Street, New York City. Appointments made by phone mornings 9 to 12, evenings 6 to 7. Circle 3490.

FRANK LEA SHORT—Vocal resonance and public speaking. 12 years teacher at Yale University. Room 529, 500 5th Ave., New York City. Penn 2367 (afternoons).

MRS. FRANK I. COBB
(MARGARET HUBBARD AYER)
TEACHER OF SINGING
MRS. KARL FEININGER
PIANIST AND ACCOMPANIST
Voice Culture—Song Repertory
English Oratorio Traditions
Italian, French and German Diction
Medium and Advanced Piano
For appointments write MRS. KARL FEININGER, 142 West 103 Street, New York City. Downtown Studio—Telephone Academy 8711.

OVERCOME deficiencies of manner, clearness and elegance in speech by a unique but tried and proven method; appointment by phone; terms reasonable; single or class lessons; difficulties guaranteed speedily corrected. MRS. JOCELYN HORNE, 226 Lexington Ave., New York City. Phone Caledonia 8164.

TUTORING
CLARA L. BAXTER, M. A.
HOTEL REMENWAY, BOSTON
Telephone KENmore 4220

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL, 16 years old or over, for simple clerical and messenger work; Christian Scientist preferred. Box C-256, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Working housekeeper 5 afternoons each week for business couple. Telephone after 7 p. m., Republic 0563.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN to sell smocks and frocks, good commissions. SMILE FROCKS, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue (Corner 42nd Street), New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN, 12 years' experience in office equipment field both in N. Y. C. and Middle West, entire time with two companies, desires employment; can furnish splendid references. Box W-61, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION as saleswoman, either women's or men's apparel; familiar with most lines of merchandise; satisfactory references. Box E-251, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as housekeeper in hotel or school; many years' experience; best of references. Box E-246, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Housework by day, 50c hour and car fare. Phone Copley 7373-MK. before 10 a. m. or after 5 p. m. MRS. SARAH EADIE, 240 Mass Ave., Suite 2, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALBERTA SMYTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Office Position for Discriminating People
15 Park Row, N. Y., Suite 1406 Barclay 1229

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 4554

HERBERT AND BANCKER, 48 East 41 St., New York City, Murray Hill 6889—A COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE for business firms and those seeking positions.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1815.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. Phone Academy 0535. 225 W. 106. N. Y. C.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

VERY SPECIAL PRICES—M. E. FLINT, PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER AND NOTARY PUBLIC, ROOM 1128, EQUITABLE LIFE BUILDING, 32nd St., corner Seventh Ave., New York City.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

DONALD T. MASON
SUGAR BROKER
132 Front Street, New York John 2860

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANTED—Load or part to New York City or en route; also part return. NOBELE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24. Tel. Talbot 2400.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WANTED—Used Steinway piano; send description and price. MRS. MAE G. McLEOD, 1 Downing Street, Concord, N. H.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

ALBANY

Let Your Next Order Be
"ALLIANCE"
COAL
One of the
Highest Grades Anthracite
"Alliance" is the product of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., known as "Old Company" Anthracite.
"The Best Since 1820"
McLAUGHLIN HERZOG VERNOY ANTHRACITE BITUMINOUS COAL
WEST-164
Terminal Street West 164-165
8-9 Plaza D. & H. Bldg. Main 7870-7871

Radio Time Is Here
Choose a radio from our collection which includes
Federal Orthosonic
A. C. Dayton and
Crosley
$29.50 to $1000.00
Albany Hardware
and Iron Company
39-43 State Street

FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS
VELVET
36-Inch CHIFFON VELVETEEN in all the leading shades.
$2.49
27-Inch PLAID VELVETEEN
$2.75
40-Inch All Silk Chiffon Velvet every wanted shade.
$5.75
ALBANY'S FIRST SILK SHOP
Established 1908
PERKINS SILK SHOP
15-17 North Pearl Street.
Over Kresge's 5 and 10-cent store

THE
SAV-U-TIME
Water Heater Control
Saves you time and effort of running up and down stairs to light your heater. A telephone call will bring our booklet.
MAIN 4315-M
HOWARD DEITZ, Distributor
10 Hurlbut Street, Albany, N. Y.

Hewett's Silk Shop
A Place to Buy
Reliable Silks and Woolens
Truth Always Facts Only
80-82 North Pearl St., Cor. Columbia St.

Announces the Opening of a Christmas Shop at
JACK AND JILL
372 Hudson Ave.
(Just Below Willet)
Toys—Unusual Gifts for Grown-ups

WATCHES CLOCKS
DIAMONDS SILVERWARE
The Hall Mark Jeweler
FREDERICK P. D. JENNINGS
115 North Pearl St. Albany, N. Y.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

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W. M. Whitney & Co.
Present the New
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1926 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Mexico Maintains Her Sovereignty

One fact, at least, has been clearly impressed upon the people of the United States, as well as upon those of Mexico, as a result of the continued exchange of more or less acrimonious diplomatic notes during a period of approximately nine years. This is that the effect has been, as always in such cases, to strengthen the sense of national solidarity among the Mexican people. That community of interest was not realized before the fact was impressed that the future safety of Mexico could be assured only by taking effective steps to preserve for this and succeeding generations the natural resources which were coveted by aliens and conscienceless adventurers. Today, if one may accept as authentic apparently serious pronouncements made by or in behalf of the Mexican Government, those responsible to the people for the custody of the public domain are prepared to go to any reasonable length in order to maintain the country's sovereignty.

Taking even with proper allowances the somewhat alarmist reports sent out from Mexico City, the unprejudiced observer is bound to reach the conclusion that this nationalistic right is to be asserted even in face of what might have been believed to be overwhelming odds. For some weeks recently there have been unofficial rumors of an exchange of emphatic notes between the United States and Mexican capitals. In these notes, it is said, there has been discussed the persistent question of alleged infractions of American rights and the consequent damages sustained by American claimants because of the enactment of certain Mexican laws. From the Mexican point of view, it is insisted, at least unofficially, that all problems which have arisen because of the passage and execution of Mexican laws should be studied and solved in the Mexican courts and by the public opinion of that country. Commenting editorially upon this phase of the matter, El Universal has this to say: "The questions are very delicate, but they are our own problems, and even though they were much more delicate, a thousand times more serious and a thousand times more difficult, outside influence should never affect the national life of Mexico."

No doubt realizing that Mexico, single-handed, would find herself powerless to maintain this position against a superior force, and understanding as well the consequences of an arbitrary breach of diplomatic and commercial relations, led by the United States and followed by other influential and powerful nations, it is intimated that unless Mexican sovereignty is not only recognized, but sympathetically conceded, a resort will be had to the Hague tribunal. The simple question to be submitted would be as to Mexico's right to enact and enforce such laws governing her internal affairs as she may see fit.

It will be claimed, no doubt, that the threat to resort to some method of arbitration in an effort to bring about a settlement of the controversy is made in the hope that the Washington Government will be influenced to concede the justice of Mexico's position. But it may be quite definitely promised that the prospect of being haled into court will not force a recantation on the part of the United States unless it is convinced that right and justice are on the side of Mexico. It will be interesting, the case being thus fairly stated, to see just what the next move in the diplomatic game will be.

Beating Back to the Hague Tribunal

Developments immediately following the delivery of President Coolidge's Armistice Day address in Kansas City indicate, as clearly and as definitely as it is possible to forecast administrative policies in advance, the determination of the Chief Executive to seek authority from Congress to proceed at once with the work of codifying international law. It is in this direction, the President is said to be convinced, that the United States can perform the most effective and valuable service in the effort to establish and insure world peace.

It is believed in Washington that the resolution introduced by Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts authorizing the calling by the President of a world conference for the purpose of codifying international law will be adopted by the House of Representatives early enough in the short session to permit its consideration in the Senate before March 4. While its approval by the Senate is not regarded as certain as it is believed to be by the House, it is hopefully predicted that it will be impossible for any small group or combination of small groups bent upon inflicting punitive measures designed to embarrass the Administration to prevent, by a resort to tactics of delay, the consideration and final adoption of such a resolution.

Comprehensive codification of existing international law and the formulation of a workable code by the adoption of statutes agreed upon and ratified by the legislative bodies of the countries agreeing thus to be bound, would, it is pointed out, clothe the Hague Tribunal with judicial powers superior to those exercised by any other international court. It has been the theory, of course, and it is not an unreasonable one, that the decisions rendered by the World Court, properly safeguarded, might eventually build up, automatically, as it were, a code of laws which would be accepted for the consideration and adjudication of international disputes. But no secret has been made of the doubt, frequently expressed even by friends of the Court in the United States, that the decisions reached would always be impartial or legally sound. It has been intimated that strong powers comprising it would find it possible to impress their preferences or prejudices so frequently in the consideration and decision of issues of vital importance to themselves that these collected and codified decisions would form only an insecure and unsafe basis of international law.

And so it is made to appear that instead of a single object, two may be actually in view. It is regarded as undeniable that the codification of international law, accomplished under proper auspices and duly safeguarded, would finally strengthen and stabilize the machinery of the World Court, possibly thereby removing the obstacles to American entry and full participation therein. But there are signs that the trend of administrative thought is toward The Hague and not in the direction of Geneva. No doubt the President is convinced that out of the partisan turmoil which has been stirred up by the continued discussion of the whole subject in the last six or seven years there has appeared a safe and acceptable landmark for the guidance of his own and other nations.

Do Americans Prefer War?

We apprehend that our neighbor, the Boston Herald, may be accused of contemplating public sentiment in the United States with a coldly cynical eye. For certainly none but a cynic could deduce from the political maneuvers by which the United States seems to be barred from all international agreements for the substitution of arbitration for war the conclusion that the American people really prefer war. The Herald seems to be in no doubt on the subject. A few days ago it said, commenting upon the persistence of sectional antagonisms after the Civil War:

> Americans will have to go through another good, strong war before they will exhibit any popular enthusiasm for arbitral devices as a substitute. Up to date we prefer as a Nation the war method of settling disputes—at least, in comparison with any possible lessening of our own rights in an alternative agency.

And again, in contemplating the declaration of the President in support of the policy of the conscription of wealth in the event of war, our contemporary remarked:

> It is very clear that the American people prefer the war method of settling disputes to any substitute now available. Ours is a government of the people. What they prefer they will have.

We trust that the Herald may at some time enlarge upon this conclusion, and perhaps explain by what process of reasoning it has been reached. It is quite true that the United States has held aloof from the League of Nations, and that its present official attitude toward the World Court can scarcely be described as one of warm acceptance. But a very large proportion of those who oppose the League of Nations do so from the honest conviction that it might be more likely to embroil the United States in war over issues which did not concern it than to assure enduring peace.

This apprehension may not be well founded. Neither, perhaps, is the implicit trust of some League advocates that it will do away forever with war. But if, as seems to be the case, those who oppose entrance upon the League and those who advocate it are equally animated by a desire to avoid war, there seems to be nothing in the attitude of either to suggest that the United States is a warlike nation.

Among no people in the world is this question of doing away with war being discussed more earnestly or more intelligently. American organizations pledged to do away with war fill the whole gamut of propaganda, from the extreme pacifists, who would attain that end by abolishing all weapons, to the realists, who think that the greatest navy afloat is the surest guarantee of peace. No topic fills a greater space in the newspapers, or engages more attention in lyceums and places of public discussion.

It is perhaps this very interest in seeing the problem thoroughly debated and finally settled right that has made the American people slow in accepting any of the panaceas for peace which have engaged European support. But it is certainly not a preference for war over arbitration which has kept the United States out of the more prominent international associations.

The Problem of Surplus Crops

In commercial circles, the conviction is rapidly becoming universal that another general commodity price adjustment is inevitable. This is based upon the fact that the world is today faced with the necessity of absorbing a surplus of sugar, cotton, rubber and some other crops. Already the excessive yields of these commodities have resulted in price declines which are radical when compared with the prices commanded during previous seasons. And it has usually been the case that, whenever there is a drastic price decline in one basic necessity, there is most likely to result a price decline in other commodities. This sympathetic price movement is not by any means equal in its intensity, yet the general average is not interrupted throughout a period of years.

This price readjustment, however, does not foretell any distress, and it does not necessarily follow that the effecting of sympathetic adjustments in related commodities will bring any great hardship. It is easy to see how it works out in the case of cotton. The price of this commodity last year was somewhat less than double what the price is today. At the same time, the total yield of the crop this year has increased in about the same proportion as the price has declined. The total monetary receipts for the crop, therefore, are not going to be any less than were the total receipts last year. The only difference, if any difference there is, will be in the extra labor required to harvest and market the larger crop. And it is that difference in labor cost which will represent the value of the distress caused by the price adjustment. But a large part of this distress value will be relieved by the extra precautions now being taken in the marketing of the crop. The financial assistance rendered by private and governmental agencies in warehousing the crop will insure the cotton against any considerable loss in actual value.

Theoretically, a similar situation exists in the cases of rubber, sugar and other crops of which the world is promised a surplus this season. In nearly all instances some extraordinary precautions have been taken to insure the producers against any considerable monetary loss. Yet that side of the problem is but one in the whole of it. The world is this year being enriched by the production of greater quantities of a number of basic commodities which are considered necessities in the fabric of today's civilization. The price declines in those commodities measure exactly the increase in enjoyment by the consumers of the same. From their point of view, a larger production is a gain. To them price declines represent greater opportunities for increased activities in other lines, a situation which in the end is likely to result in the increased production of other commodities. Price adjustments this season in a few commodities where surpluses are in evidence, therefore, promise to bring in their train a greater contentment throughout the world by means of a larger material supply generally.

Transmitting Power by Wireless

It is a fascinating diversion to examine and speculate upon the possibilities of wireless transmission. What has been accomplished in carrying the voice "on the air" thousands of miles is common knowledge; what has been done in reproducing pictures almost instantly across the seas is a matter of recent information, and what has been achieved in the way of guiding ships at sea and automobiles in traffic has long been communicated through the press. What next? A fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, J. D. Ross, who recently spoke before a gathering of women in Chicago, predicted that engineers of the future would be able to transmit what he calls superpower by wireless.

Some idea of the importance such a development would have for the United States may be gauged from the fact that America spends $5,000,000 daily on electric power, and this expenditure is doubling every five years. Moreover, great projects are being carried out in the West to harness the tremendous volume of water power there. But not alone in the West nor the East are developments in process or in contemplation. In Europe, in Africa, in Asia, the same story is told. And, so that it should not be outdone by Canada in conserving its natural water-power resources, India has started the construction of a great hydroelectric plant at Pykara, the summer seat of the Madras Government.

Were it possible to transmit power by wireless, sweeping changes would take place all over the world. It is well within the range of possibility that automobiles would draw their power from a central station and pay for the power used according to charges registered by a meter similar to that in use in the office, the factory and the home. And if it were applied to automobiles, the step would be short to trains, steamships and airplanes.

One of the pioneers in wireless telegraphy, James Bowman Lindsay, made an interesting prediction in a local newspaper in Scotland, nearly a century ago. On April 11, 1834, he printed an advertisement announcing the opening of his natural science classes, in which he said:

> Houses and towns will in a short time be lighted by electricity instead of gas and heated by it instead of coals, and machinery will be wrought by it instead of steam, all at trifling expense.

Few people believed him. His forecast was based upon the success of somewhat crude electrical experiments. How accurate it has proved no one who is accustomed to press a button or turn a switch to get light, toast bread, or drive machinery will deny. Too little heed is often given to the dreamer, and yet it is frequently with him that progress lies.

The speculations of Mr. Ross are based upon an expert knowledge of power transmission. His own city of Seattle, where he has charge of the light department, has, it is claimed, one-sixth of the Nation's water power. He is equipped to speak authoritatively, and his prediction may spur engineers on to do in the wireless field what James Watt did with steam when he transformed a mere toy into an engine which completely revolutionized the industrial and commercial world.

Editorial Notes

Newspapers are usually pretty fair barometers of the state of public thought. In the main they reflect what the majority of their readers want them to reflect. Most newspapers insist that this is true in defense of their policies. It is interesting, therefore, to note the results of a nation-wide survey conducted by J. H. Larimore, director of publicity for the World League Against Alcoholism. This discloses that no dry papers have turned wet and that such changes as have occurred among newspapers have been in favor of prohibition. On the whole, the attitude is practically the same as it was before nation-wide prohibition came in, Mr. Larimore says, adding:

> I discovered that the rural press is virtually a unit in favor of prohibition and its strict enforcement, and that the wet sentiment emanates principally from Chicago and New York City. . . . I presume it safe to say that of more than 2000 English language daily newspapers in the United States, 75 per cent are dry. Of the remaining 25 per cent, all but half a dozen newspapers, although wet, are, nevertheless, courteous and sufficiently ethical to print the news, whether wet or dry.

Evidently the hullaballoo of the professional or political wets has not been sufficient to sway one newspaper from its position in favor of prohibition and enforcement.

The approach of the holiday season is heralded by advertisements offering for sale the new pecan crop which, like the yield of most other nuts in the United States this year, was bountiful. While successful efforts have been made to bud and graft pecan trees and to set out orchards from nursery stock, far the larger proportion of the crop is gathered from wild trees, which grow in great numbers in the river bottoms of the South, from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico. Some huge specimens, nearly twenty feet in circumference and with a spread of more than 100 feet, have been known to yield 1000 pounds of nuts. Since the return from pecans gathered in the bottom land forests augments the income of many a southern farmer, the planting of these trees by landowners should prove a profitable investment in some localities.

Not According to Cook's

THE other day I went down to the library for what I call a "browse"—a most fascinating diversion for a leisure afternoon. A nip here, a nibble there, with much turning of pages and putting back on shelves. In the process, I came across some old volumes descriptive of the "Passionsspiel" in the days when to have seen it was a mark of real distinction. They were very serious tomes, as drab and toneless as a day in Oberammergau itself when the rain hangs a heavy gray curtain between the village and the Kofel.

One volume especially impressed me with its somberness and I was not in the least surprised to come across a paragraph devoted to the inclemency of the weather, in which the author chronicled the fact that "it is raining tonight and there is no assurance that there will be sunshine tomorrow for the play."

"No assurance," indeed. I could well agree with our serious-minded globe-trotter. But why should it have been so grave a matter? I smiled to myself to think of my own experience in Oberammergau during a whole week of rain. Until I came upon this old chronicle, I had not realized that I had anything of importance to say of Oberammergau. But surely, if one day of rain in that famous village was worth a paragraph, seven days should be worth—well, you may work it out for yourself.

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I had often wondered how many American tourists devote a whole week of their precious time to Oberammergau. (Certainly such a procedure would throw a crimp in any tour calculated according to orthodox rules.) I had wondered, too, if any ever stayed over after the passion-play for so homely a reason as that which detained my companion and me.

Remembering the majestic Kofel with its great cross and the quaint village nestling at the base of the mountain, its houses flocked behind the big, sprawling theater like so many white chicks, and the plaintive murmur of the Ammer as it winds through the green Bavarian valley, I hesitate to say that we remained to have our clothes washed. And having had them "washed," we stayed still longer waiting for them to "dry."

When I think of Oberammergau, I do not often dwell upon the gigantic pageant which has made it famous, although from my early childhood I had dreamed of seeing it as one dreams of beholding the Taj Mahal or Niagara Falls. I had thought of it as a powerful dramatic force which would do strange, even miraculous things, to my emotions. But the experience came and passed like a huge, colorful parade, impressive but scarcely so satisfying as a quiet reading of the sacred incidents it recorded.

I marveled chiefly that these villagers whose lives had run in channels as narrow as their own Ammer, could have staged such beautiful and effective scenes. I delighted greatly, as I remember it, in the lovely shades and textures of the costumes: tender, soft blues for faces of Madonna-like warmth and purity, regal purples and luxuriant reds, and green like the gray-green of the olive trees that are around Jerusalem.

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I enjoyed, too, the many wonderful groupings and was puzzled to know whether Rubens had caught his inspiration at Oberammergau or the Bavarians had themselves seen the "Descent From the Cross." But best of all, I recall our return, after the long day, to a tiny, snow-white cottage with window-boxes whose geraniums looked as though they had their faces washed every morning and their leaves polished every night.

Our hostess, Frau Müller, had also taken upon herself the rôle of washerwoman for she was one of the few villagers not included in the "cast of characters" and there were many small "kinder" with husky appetites: Hans and Karl and Friedrich and roly-poly Hildegarde and several more whose names I have forgotten.

Frau Müller told us now that it had rained nearly all the time we had been in the theater and the washing had not dried. Would we, perhaps, stay over another day? There is no argument where wet clothes are concerned, so we thank Frau Müller—"thanks" is an easy word in any language—and climbed the narrow, outside stairway to our room.

The latter was a tiny thing, not much larger than the bed. Its walls were blue as a robin's egg and were illuminated with cheap, religious pictures whose vivid reds vied with the brilliant feather-bed under which we were supposed to rest from our strenuous day. Fortunately, it was not cold and we fell asleep on top instead of "under" listening to the purling notes of the Muhlbach not fifty feet from the cottage.

The next morning, the patter of persistent rain was playing a lively accompaniment to the busy little stream and both the Kofel and the theater were hidden in mist. We inquired of Frau Müller if she thought the sun would come out during the morning and dry the clothes. "Ya," she agreed, encouragingly, and then conveyed in difficult English the information that this year it had rained every day since the opening of the "Passionsspiel."

We picked our way through the winding village streets to the "big" house where we had engaged meals. There we found a few Americans who had arrived by motor, late the night before from Innsbruck, and must now await the next of the triweekly performances.

Back in the small blue room after breakfast, we sat as patiently as possible. A little before noon, the sun pierced the curtain of rain with a shining clear, bright and invigorating. Not of sufficient duration, it proved, to dry our clothes, but convincing enough to send us striding sturdily up the steep side of the Kofel on a belated climb. We returned with fresh enthusiasm and a keen relish for the truly German menu in Anton Lang's garden. Had I ever thought that I should really enjoy "cabbage-sweet-and-sour?"

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Heartened by our lunch, we hastened happily to Frau Müller's only to be greeted by the sight of our garments still hanging dejectedly on the clothesline. My companion suggested that the clothes might be dried by the kitchen-fire—that was often done in America—but the small cook-stove looked helpless before such an emergency and besides, what would you have done with all the little Müllers and with the tables, chairs, and cupboards?

Frau Müller smiled apologetically, but threw out her hands to show us that she washed them of all responsibility. She did indeed hope for sunshine tomorrow. "Tomorrow" was as good a conjecture as any, for before we could reach the outside stairway, it was raining again.

By the end of the third day, we had ceased to struggle against the inevitable and to this hour I still wonder how those clothes were finally made fit for packing. But mountain villages have a winning way with them. We soon learned that one of the "Marys" made delicious "kuchen" on her leisure days; that Judas was a genial fellow and that Hildegarde had been carried in her aunt's arms in the "entrance to Jerusalem."

We heard many interesting details of the history and traditions of the "Passionsspiel" and we came to see how lovely a thing it might be for a young girl to study from her childhood to be like "Mary" or a mountain lad, busy with his goats or his wood-carving, to dream the part of that "best-loved" disciple. And so, it was with genuine regret that we bade out "friends" "Auf wiedersehen" and boarded the train for Munich.

Reluctantly, we saw the Kofel, with the village nestled at its feet, fade into the distance. The great cross shone in the sunlight and its benediction seemed to follow us long after the scene was left behind. Now, when I think of Oberammergau, I recall very little of its famous pageant, but I am quick to remember that tiny room with walls as blue as a robin's egg, the heavy gray curtain of rain hung between the village and the Kofel, our dejected garments on Frau Müller's clothesline, and how the occasional sunlight turned the tresses of some future "Mary" into gold that gleamed as brightly as the cross upon the mountain.

L. H. H.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME

DURING the past few weeks there has been a remarkable crop of fantastic rumors concerning internal disturbances in some parts of Italy, about bellicose preparations of the Fascists against Turkey, and other reports of a similar nature. It is not known exactly how and where these rumors originated, but they spread all over Italy with surprising rapidity; the stories passed from one person to another, and as generally happens on these occasions, each added a little color to the information previously heard from the usual "well-informed" sources, until the reports finally assumed so serious an aspect that the Government felt obliged to intervene, and started issuing formal denials to these widespread rumors.

Dino Grandi, the Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a collective interview to the representatives of the foreign press, remarked that so numerous had been the official denials issued by the Government in the last few days that they might as well create a new department at the Foreign Office, naming it "Denials Department." Signor Grandi added that the Government was convinced that these rumors formed part of a regularly organized propaganda, the object of which obviously was to arouse suspicion against the Fascist Government and to prevent the financial reconstruction of the country. In this connection, the Popolo d'Italia, the personal organ of the Duce, published a warning, containing some typical "Fascist" expressions.

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The Republic of San Marino, the smallest independent state in existence, lying between the provinces of Forli and Pesaro-Urbino, will shortly celebrate the jubilee of her postage stamps, and the event is to be commemorated by the issuance of a new set of stamps with the portrait of one of the most famous Captain Regenta of the Republic, named Antonio Onofri. Until fifty years ago, the inhabitants of San Marino, among other privileges, enjoyed that of free postage within their country, whose total area is but thirty-two square miles, and for external postage they used Italian postage stamps. Jealous, as they were, of their independence, and anxious to give solid proofs of it to the world, they concluded a postal convention with Italy in 1877, and since that year San Marino has occupied no small space in the stamp albums. The new set of stamps, six in number, are black, but the frames around the portrait vignette of Antonio Onofri vary in color, according to their different value. Onofri was Captain Regent of San Marino for seven times, and ruled over the small territory during the troublesome period of the Napoleonic invasion of Italy. Napoleon not only respected the territorial integrity of the ancient republic, but even offered Onofri an extension of its territory. The offer was rejected, and Onofri's act was ratified by his fellow countrymen, who still revere his memory as that of one of their greatest rulers.

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The Italian branch of the Fox Film Corporation recently opened a beauty competition in Italy, as a result of which about 500 Italian "beauties" of both sexes will go to Hollywood to start their artistic careers as cinema actors and actresses. The applicants to the competition were requested to send in their pictures taken in different poses, and Italian photographers have made exceptionally profitable business throughout the period in which the competition was open. Their show windows have been filled with some really excellent pictures, which have given a clear idea of their artistic merits as well as of the different types of masculine and feminine beauty which exist in Italy. The applicants numbered 59,554, a very high figure in comparison with the restricted number which will eventually be selected, and comprised men and women of all classes, from the highest to the lowest. It has been concluded that, from the cinema point of view, Italy has more handsome men than beautiful women.

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The only completed additions to the Italian Navy since the Washington Conference of 1922 are two 1300-ton destroyers of the Sauro type, which were launched in 1924. For the first two years after the Washington Conference no new construction of ships was undertaken, but three years ago the Italian Admiralty started on a new program of naval construction, which will be brought to completion in a period of five years. There are at present under construction in Italy ten destroyers, two 10,000-ton cruisers of the Trento type, and twelve submarines of different tonnage. The sums spent on naval construction from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1926, amount to half a milliard lire, or about $16,000,000.

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The central organization of the Fascist Trade Unions has addressed a circular to all its branches spread throughout Italy instructing them to urge their members to purchase the most important commodities, especially foodstuffs, at the general stores which have been opened in all the centers and which supply goods at wholesale prices. The object of these stores is to reduce the cost of living, which remains very high in Italy, and to avoid at the same time further increase of wages. The Government, acting with the support of both the industrialists' and laborers' organizations, hopes in this way to check, and possibly also to eliminate altogether, profiteering on the part of private shopkeepers, who will be obliged to reduce the prices of their articles. The opening of these general stores is part of the campaign of the Italian Government on behalf of national economy, and is certainly the first step toward a general reduction of wages.

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The Italian automobile industry continues to make steady progress, and it is anticipated that this year all previous records in the exportation of Italian manufactured cars will be broken. During the first seven months of 1926, Italy exported over 21,000 machines, against less than 17,000 for the same period of last year.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Dry Sentiment in the Next Congress

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Democrats and Republicans alike should be interested in the following facts: In the next House of Representatives in Washington, 71 per cent of the Democrats and 72 per cent of the Republicans have dry voting records or have made dry pronouncements. In the Senate, 70 per cent of the Democrats and 76 per cent of the Republicans are in the same category. It looks as if the dry issue ran very evenly in both parties, and these facts certainly give small encouragement to those who hope to run a wet President in 1928.

All this is in face of the fact that the national wet association's report, filed with the Clerk of the House, shows their expenditures in the recent campaign were over $275,000, while the Anti-Saloon League campaign committee had less than one-tenth of that amount to spend on primaries and elections.

There must be some dry sentiment in the United States to land such a House and such a Senate on such a small purse.

M. F. MacL.

Belmont, Mass.